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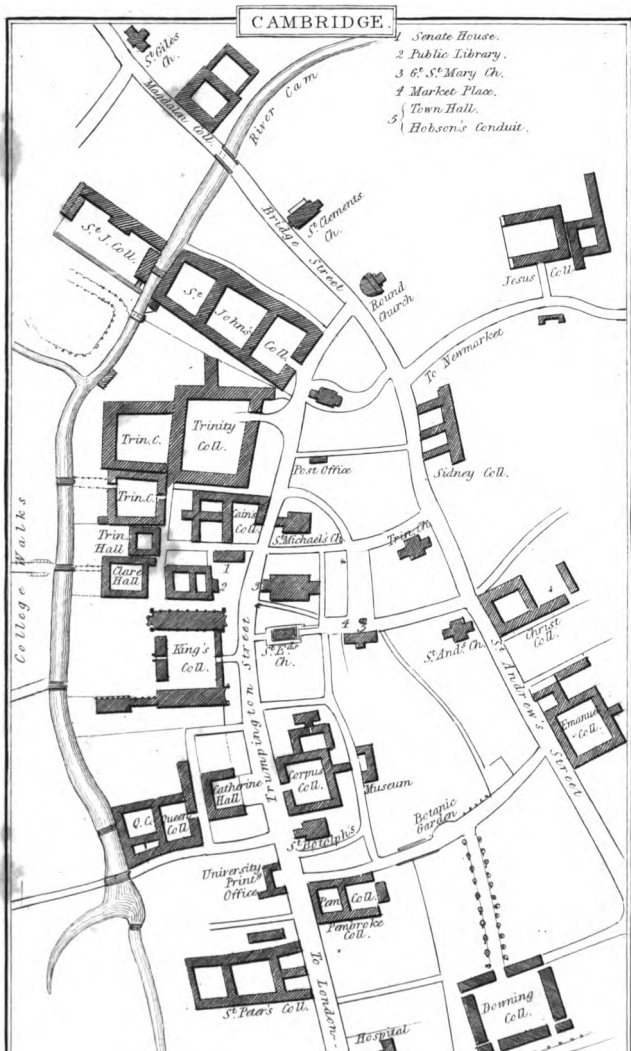
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CAMBRIDGE.



AMBULATOR:
OR,
THE STRANGER'S GUIDE
THROUGH
CAMBRIDGE,
WITH A
DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY
OF THE
COLLEGES AND INTERESTING EDIFICES
IN THE
UNIVERSITY AND TOWN.



CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED FOR R. B. HARRADEN,
NO. 6, KING'S PARADE,
BY W. METCALFE, ST. MARY'S STREET.

1835.

P R E F A C E.

THE principal intention of this work is to direct the stranger how to perambulate the Town and University of Cambridge, and to place in as clear a light as possible whatever appears worthy of notice; so arranged that every view may be presented in regular succession, and the inconvenience of retracing the same steps avoided. In order to enable the spectator to view the Public Buildings to the best advantage, the spot is indicated whence they ought to be observed to produce the highest effect, either from their connection with each other, or their situation with respect to surrounding objects.

To which is added a short account of Ely Cathedral.

Views of all the Colleges, Public Buildings, and College Walks, and also of Ely Cathedral, &c. published by R. B. Harraden, No. 6, King's Parade.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

FOR antiquity, privileges, beautiful Colleges, plentiful revenues, and all other necessities for the advancement of learning, number of students, and good discipline, the University of Cambridge may challenge equality with any in the world.

The origin of this celebrated University is involved in much obscurity. From the time of the Norman Conquest we are enabled to speak with some certainty. William I. entrusted the education of his son, afterwards King Henry I., to the governors of the University, under whom he improved so much as to obtain the name of *Beauclerc*, or Learned Student. In William Rufus's reign the town was destroyed, and the University for some time aban-

doned; but Henry I., to repair the damage, and induce the wandering students to return, bestowed many privileges upon it. The University, however, continued in a very languid state, and many circumstances conspired to retard the prosperity of Cambridge as a seat of learning; for, in the year 1174, it was consumed by fire; and in the year 1214, during the contest between the Barons and King John, the town was plundered by the former, and pillaged by the forces of the king. About the year 1260, the peace of the University was interrupted by some high disputes, which divided the students into parties, and were productive of much rioting and bloodshed; when many of them quitted Cambridge, and, with some Oxford scholars, commenced a University at Northampton. But this institution was of short duration, for Henry recalled the students to Cambridge in the year 1265. For a long time there was no public provision for the accommodation and maintenance of scholars at either of the Universities, the students lodging and boarding with the townsmen, and having halls or hostels for their disputations and exercises. The prosperity of these halls soon afterwards induced many pious persons and lovers

of learning, to provide better for the subsistence of the professors, and convenience of the students; and in the reigns of Edward I. and II. Colleges began to be built and endowed. Each College is a body corporate, and bound by its own statutes; but it is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the University, which were given by Queen Elizabeth, and with former privileges sanctioned by Parliament.

The executive branch of the University is committed to certain magistrates and officers, who are chosen by the Senate; the first is

THE CHANCELLOR,

who is the chief magistrate, and is generally one of the first nobility. The present Chancellor is, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

THE HIGH STEWARD

is assistant to the Chancellor. The present is the Earl of Hardwicke.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

during the absence of the Chancellor, fills his office, and is usually the Head of some College.

THE COMMISSARY

assists the Vice-Chancellor in his Courts, and is much the same as a Recorder to a Mayor, &c.

TWO PROCTORS,

who are Masters of Arts, attend to the discipline and behaviour of all under the degree of M.A.; read the graces, take the votes in the Senate, and regulate the markets.

TWO TAXORS,

who are Masters of Arts, have cognizance of weights and measures; and originally were intended to tax or fix the rents of houses let to the scholars for their residence.

TWO MODERATORS,

who superintend the exercises and disputations in philosophy.

THE PUBLIC ORATOR,

who is the mouth of the University on all public occasions, writes their letters, presents Noblemen to their degrees, &c.

THREE ESQUIRE BEDELLS

attend the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor on all occasions, whom they precede with silver maces, &c.

Besides these there are many other officers, as Librarians, Registrar, Counsel, &c.

There are also Professors in Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Casuistry, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Modern History, Common Law, Mineralogy, and Music, who have stipends allowed from various sources, some arising from the University chest, others from government, or from estates left for that purpose.

The University send two Members to Parliament, who are chosen by the whole body of the Senate. All persons who are Masters of Arts, Bachelors or Doctors in Divinity, Civil Law, or Physic, having their names on the College boards, or resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in this assembly: the number amounts to about 2300.

The several orders in the Colleges are as follow :

The Master, or Head of a College, who is generally Doctor of Divinity. This is the highest degree conferred on those who have passed through the previous degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. His robes worn on particular days are made of fine scarlet cloth, lined with rich pink silk, over the black silk gown and cassock. When Vice-Chancellor, the robe is bordered with ermine, and a long ermine hood.

The FELLOWS of the College, who are generally Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity, and some few Bachelors of Arts. They perform the office of tutors to the students, and generally wear the habit of Masters of Arts, which is a black silk or bombazeen gown, with long narrow sleeves, and a hat, (although a black cap and silk tassel is most academic.) The Fellows of King's College differ in habit, as they wear a full-sleeved silk gown and hat. The whole number of Fellows is upwards of four hundred.

The robes of Noblemen on particular days are made of the richest silk, elegantly embroidered with gold lace ; the colour is optional, but generally of a rich blue or purple, with a cap and gold tassel.

At other times the habit is a full-sleeved black silk gown, with a hat.

FELLOW COMMONERS, who are generally the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune. Their habit is a gown made of black prince's stuff embroidered with gold, a velvet cap with gold tassel. A hat, as a matter of courtesy, is worn by the eldest sons of baronets and the younger sons of noblemen, who are called Hat Fellow Commoners. A Fellow Commoner of Trinity College is distinguished from those of other Colleges by a purple gown with silver lace, a velvet cap and silver tassel. Emmanuel College is distinguished by a number of gold buttons in the trimmings; and Downing College by black gowns, ornamented with black silk tufts, a velvet cap and gold tassel.

PENSIONERS (from the French, signifying *boarder*,) are students whose fortunes enable them to defray all their College expenses, independent of any College endowments. The academic habit is a black gown, made of prince's stuff, without sleeves, with black velvet cape and facings. The cap is of black cloth with a silk tassel. The Pensioner of Trinity College is distinguished from all others by a purple

gown with full sleeves, made of prince's stuff. The gowns of the Pensioners of St. Peter's College, Queen's College, Corpus Christi College, and Trinity Hall, are black, with full sleeves made of prince's stuff; at Downing College, the gown is of black prince's stuff, with full sleeves, looped up at the elbows; and King's College students are noticed by black cloth gowns.

SIZARS are generally men of inferior fortune; they usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. Their habit is the same as the Pensioners in some Colleges, but in others they are distinguished by the omission of the velvet cap and facings in the gown.

A young man may here employ his time during the period allotted for his academical life, not only with profit to himself, but in the most amusing manner, from the variety of his studies.

Emulation is excited by

PRIZES AND REWARDS.

The annual amount of Prizes for the encouragement of literature, which is open to the free competition of the whole University, is about 1000*l*. The

annual Prizes in the individual Colleges amount to near 350*l*.

Three gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, are annually given by the CHANCELLOR.

The REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT give four annual Prizes of fifteen guineas.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE, Knt. directed three gold medals, value five guineas, to be given annually.

The exercises which obtain the above Prizes, are annually recited in the Senate House at the Commencement.

Mr. SEATON bequeathed to the University the rents of his Kislingbury estate, producing 40*l*. per annum, to be given to that Master of Arts who shall write the best English Poem upon a sacred subject.

JOHN NORRIS, Esq. of Witton, in Norfolk, bequeathed a premium of 12*l*. per annum, 7*l*. 4*s*. of which is to be expended upon a gold medal, the residue in books, to the author of the best Prose Essay on a sacred subject, to be proposed by the Norrisian Professor.

DR. SMITH, late Master of Trinity College, left two annual prizes of 25*l*. each, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Rev. JOHN HULSE, B.A., formerly of St. John's College, bequeathed certain estates for the advancement of religious learning; and directed in his will, that out of the rents an annual premium of 40*l.* should be given to any Member of this University, under the degree of M.A., who should compose the best Dissertation in the English language on the Evidences of the Christian Religion.

A salary of 45*l.* per annum was also left by Mr. HULSE, for founding the office of Christian Advocate.

Also a salary of about 170*l.* per annum for a Christian Lecturer, who is to preach twenty sermons in the year on the Evidences of Christianity.

A fund raised by the friends of the late PROFESSOR PORSON, and appropriated to his use during his life, amounting to 400*l.*, was transferred to the University in 1816, the interest to be annually employed in the purchase of books to be given as a Prize for Greek Verses.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

LORD CRAVEN founded two of 25*l.* per annum each.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE, Knt. left a perpetual rent-charge of 21*l.* per annum for founding a Scholarship.

WILLIAM BATTIE, M.D. left an estate of 30*l.* per annum for Scholarships, on a plan similar to the preceding.

WILLIAM WORTS, formerly Esquire Bedell, gave two pensions of 100*l.* per annum each, to two travelling Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. **J. DAVIES**, D.D. formerly of King's College, bequeathed 1000*l.* in the three per cents. to found a Scholarship for the greatest proficient in classical learning.

The Rev. **W. BELL**, D.D. late of Magdalene College, transferred 15,000*l.* in the three per cents. to found eight new Scholarships for the sons or orphans of Clergymen.

From the surplus of subscriptions raised for erecting a statue of the late Hon. **WILLIAM PITT** in the Senate House, with the addition of 500*l.* presented by the Pitt Club, a Scholarship has been founded, of the value of upwards of 50*l.* per annum.

The Rev. **R. TYRWHITT**, of Jesus College, bequeathed 4000*l.* for the foundation of three Scholarships, in order to encourage Hebrew learning.

The Head of every College has a residence attached to the foundation he governs. The Fellows have rooms assigned them within the College. When a Fellow succeeds to a College living he resigns his Fellowship, or if he marries he loses it. Each member residing in College has a bed-room and a sitting-room; but, owing to the great admissions at many of the Colleges, a considerable number of undergraduates are obliged to have lodgings in the town. The Head of each College dines in the Hall on particular days. After dinner, the Fellows, Noblemen, and Fellow Commoners retire to the Combination-room to take wine. The undergraduates are not allowed to pass a night out of College, and they are to be in by an appointed time. The porters of the Colleges, and the landlords of the lodging-houses in the town, give an account of the time of their coming in every evening to the Head of the Society the next morning. All gross offences against the statutes are followed by expulsion; minor offence, by rustication, which is banishment for a certain length of time from the University; and those of a more trivial nature, by fines or literary tasks, called impositions.

Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts are compelled by the statutes to wear their academical dresses in the streets, public walks of the University, &c.

The **TERMS** of the University are three, and fixed by invariable rules. October, or Michaelmas Term, begins the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December; Lent, or January Term, begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday; Easter, or Midsummer Term, begins on the Wednesday sen'night after Easter day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement day, which is always the first Tuesday in July.

The students, according to their standing and proficiency in learning, are entitled to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Law, and Physic. The time required before each can be qualified for taking the said degrees, is three years for a Bachelor—about four years more for a Master of Arts; seven years after that he may commence Bachelor of Divinity, and then five years more are required to take the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The proper time for conferring these degrees is called the Commencement.

The Nobility, which includes Baronets as such, are entitled to degrees without waiting the statutable time. The very liberal system of education pursued in this University, the various incentives to excellence, and the numerous rewards of merit which it holds out, are peculiarly adapted to rouse genius into energy, and sluggishness into action; to give resolution to timidity, and furnish modesty with hope. When a youth, possessing an ardent thirst for knowledge and wisdom, is once entered into this seat of learning, he finds himself surrounded by almost all his heart can wish for—books, tutors, lecturers; and, what many a neglected genius languishes for in vain, retirement and leisure to profit by his other advantages. Besides, “the genius of the place” is a very powerful motive to exertion. “It is,” as an able writer observes, “a sort of inspiring duty, which every youth of quick sensibility and ingenious disposition creates to himself, by reflecting that he is placed under those walls where a Hooker and a Hammond, a Bacon and a Newton, a Milton, &c. once pursued the same course of science, and from whence they soared to the most elevated heights of literary fame.”

AMBULATIONS.

FIRST WALK.

To view the Public Buildings of the University, we shall begin from

GREAT ST. MARY'S, THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH,

which is situated in the middle of the town, on the east side of Trumpington Street, and opposite the Public Library. Here is an assemblage of stone buildings of such different orders in one view, as perhaps cannot be exceeded in any part of Europe. On the right, or north side, stands the SENATE HOUSE and part of CAIUS COLLEGE. In the front, or west side, is the PUBLIC LIBRARY and east end

of KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, with the newly-erected elegant Gothic screen ranging with the street, and enclosing part of the College. The spectator's attention cannot fail of being peculiarly struck with the grandeur of the Chapel, which is esteemed the most perfect Gothic building in the world. After a pause for some time, we proceed to view the royal foundation of

KING'S COLLEGE,

and enter from King's Parade through the recently-finished grand gateway, elegantly embellished with pinnacles, turrets, arms, and ornaments, in the Gothic style. On entering the spacious square, enclosed with grand buildings, the one opposite, called *Gibbs' Building*, claims first attention. It is a handsome lofty stone edifice, 236 feet in length, and built of white Portland stone, with a large portico of the Doric order in the centre. (There is a design given to alter this, in the same style as the other parts of the College.) The apartments are wholly appropriated for the accommodation of the Fellows. On the right hand, or north side, stands that magnificent

structure, the CHAPEL, majestically rearing its lofty turrets and pinnacles. The contrast of the Grecian and Gothic architecture, with the difference in the tints of the stone, heightens the effect of the impression, and strikes the mind with wonder and admiration. On the left, or south side of this square, stands the recently-erected grand HALL, with the rooms for the scholars on the sides, and other offices. Passing through the arch in the centre building, we come to a spacious lawn, extending to the river Cam, which glides smoothly along the front border, skirting the garden fronts of other Colleges, and running through their respective walks, which extend along the banks of the river for nearly the whole length of the town, and contribute greatly to its beauty. The right, or north side, of King's Lawn is enclosed by the buildings of Clare Hall. On the left, or south side, stands the handsome Gothic Lodge, the residence of the Provost, the gravel walk in front of which leads to a lately-erected elliptic single-arched stone bridge; and at the extremity of the walk stands a stone arched gateway, leading (to the right) to a lawn called Clare Hall Piece, surrounded with lofty elm-trees of great magnitude,

the growth of centuries. Here the magnificent buildings, the groves, gardens, and river combine, and form a scene truly picturesque and grand. This pleasant spot on many occasions is the promenade of the town, university, and county gentry.

Leaving this place, we pass through the handsome gates, with four stone piers, into a pleasant avenue of lime-trees, and cross a stone bridge with open balustrades into

CLARE HALL,*

a small elegant College, with handsome Chapel, Hall, &c. well worthy of viewing; upon enquiry, the clerk (who is also porter) will give admittance. Leaving this College, and turning to the right, we re-view King's College on the north side. While approaching nearer to the Chapel, the beauties of architecture press with increasing force on our admiration. To form an adequate idea of the interior of this noble structure, it is necessary to be seen. On leaving this spot, we pass through the iron gates

* For further particulars of all the Colleges, see the History, p. 39.

opposite. The old Gothic gateway, formerly belonging to King's College, deserves particular notice, from the purity of its style and picturesque appearance. We then proceed to

TRINITY HALL,

adjoining Clare Hall; a small, plain, neat College. From thence we proceed up the Senate House Passage opposite; and about mid-way, turning to the left, we enter

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE,

through a curious Grecian gateway, called the Gate of Honour. Passing through the court, we ascend a few steps on the right hand side, and go under an arch called the Gate of Virtue, and from thence to the Gate of Humility opposite, into Trinity Street. Turning to the right, we find ourselves soon at Great St. Mary's Church, where we first set out: to view the inside would be very desirable. Afterwards, by crossing the street, we approach the PUBLIC LIBRARY,

which may be viewed by entering the vestibule. Ascending the staircase, the library-keeper is in attendance from ten till two, and will give admittance, and likewise shew the Schools and the Senate House, which will terminate this walk.

SECOND WALK.

Commence from Great St. Mary's Church again. The line of street, which extends from the south end of the town to the north, passes before this church; the former side is called Trumpington Street, and the continuance to the north is Trinity Street, along which we proceed, till

TRINITY COLLEGE

arrests our attention, distinguished by a fine stone grand tower gateway. The principal entrance is through this gate, which leads into the first court, and presents the grandest appearance of any in the University. In the middle is a beautiful conduit, of an octagonal figure: on the south side is another

entrance into the court through a tower, called the Queen's Gate; on each side are rooms for the students: on the north side is the Chapel, and a tower gateway with a large clock: the east side is a range of buildings, occupied by the Fellows and students: and on the west side is the Master's Lodge, the apartments of which are splendidly fitted up, and part appropriated for the reception of the King, whenever the University is honoured with a visit. Adjoining the Lodge is the Hall, a spacious building of the Gothic style, fitted up with great elegance; the timber roof is very fine. The walls are furnished with a greater number of portraits of learned men than perhaps any other literary society. Ascending the circular steps of the Hall, view the interior; we then pass through the screen or passage into the second court, called

NEVILLE'S COURT,

the beauty and regularity of which is not equalled in either University. Here is a spacious piazza beneath the Library and on each side of the court; and above are apartments for the Fellows and students. The Library constitutes the west end; the elegant

external appearance of which, together with the taste and judgment displayed in fitting up the inside, ranks it among the first galleries in Europe. The length is 200 feet, and the entrance is by a spacious staircase at the right, or north-west corner of the court. [The library-keeper is constant in his attendance to shew it.] Leaving the Library, we proceed to the south side; and under the cloisters are several arched entrances into a Gothic quadrangular court, recently erected, and called

KING'S COURT,

appropriated for the accommodation of the increased number of students. A handsome gate on the west side leads to the walks, through which the river flows in a pleasing serpentine channel, over which is an elegant cycloidal arched bridge. The view up the river forms a delightful rural landscape, which embraces the bridges and gardens of the other Colleges, terminated by the lofty elms of Queen's College Terrace. The vista of lime-trees, which form the middle walk, towers to a great height, and the intersection of their branches assumes the shape of a

Gothic arch: the other walks are beautifully skirted with chesnut and lime-trees.

In order to avoid a circuitous walk, we return through the courts of this College, well worthy of a review, and particularly so to visit the Chapel in the first court, [on inquiry for the clerk it may be seen]. The marble statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac, is well worthy particular notice. After viewing the Chapel, we leave this College by passing under the gateway through which we entered, and find ourselves in Trinity Street. Turning to the left is

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The entrance is through an elegant spacious portal, ornamented with four lofty towers of brick and stone, adorned with a statue of St. John the Evangelist. In the first court stands the Chapel and Master's Lodge, on the north side. On the south side are apartments for the students; and on the west side is the Hall, through which we pass to the second court, chiefly appropriated for the Fellows. From this court we enter the third by a grand open arch. This

court is the least, and situated on the banks of the river. On the north side is the Library: on the other sides are rooms for the students. On the west side of this court are the old cloisters, under which we pass over the new covered Gothic bridge to the fourth court. The effect of the new beautiful cloisters and magnificent buildings, seen from them to the right, is almost beyond description, and must be seen to be appreciated. From the grand gateway in the centre, the view of the river, bridges, and walks are almost magical: we then pass on to pleasant serpentine walks, under lofty elm and other trees, bounded by the river on the opposite side. The stately buildings of Trinity College, the several collegiate bridges, and the whole scene richly embellished with a great variety of trees, form a pleasing picturesque view. At the extremity of the straight avenue or centre walk, are very elegant gates, leading to the road, which ranges with the backs of the Colleges. Here

THE OBSERVATORY

may be seen standing on the most elevated spot contiguous to the University. The site is on the

D

road leading to Madingley and St. Néot's: it is a large spacious building, with every convenience for the object intended, commanding an extensive horizon. A fine view of the University and surrounding country is exhibited from this place. Returning from thence, we proceed till the road divides, and by turning to the left we may visit a curious old building, used as a barn, called Pythagoras' School. Then pass on to Bridge Street, where stands

MAGDALENE COLLEGE,

a small neat establishment, consisting of two courts, and the only College standing on the north-west side of the river. The second court is retired, removed from the noise of the town; it is an elegant stone building, with a cloister in front, over which is the Pepysian Library, rather difficult of access. Leaving this place we resume our walk over the Iron Bridge. Passing along Bridge Street, to St. Clement's Church on the left, and a little further the Round, or St. Sepulchre's Church, till we come to Jesus Lane and the Newmarket road, on the left hand side, near the Hoop Inn, we proceed to

JESUS COLLEGE,

which foundation next claims attention. The entrance is from the road, by a fine old embattled gate into the principal court, enclosed on three sides only with buildings. The other side is open to luxuriant fields, divided by iron palisadoes. On the eastern side is an archway leading to the second court, cloistered all round. At the south-east corner is the portal to the Chapel, in the form of a cross, and a large square tower rising from arches at the intersection of the nave. The Hall is in this court, and on the opposite side is the Master's Lodge, extensive and pleasant. On our return, we retrace our steps up Jesus Lane to the end, when, turning to the left, we come to

SIDNEY COLLEGE,

a very fine structure, consisting of two courts, both facing the street, and are entered under a grand centre tower gateway in the court to the left, which has recently undergone considerable repairs and improvements, covered with Roman cement, and ornamented

with turrets, buttresses, &c. in the Gothic style: the court to the right contains the Chapel and students' apartments, all in the same style, by Wyattville. This College is now as elegant an object as any in the University. We proceed next to

CHRIST'S COLLEGE,

situated in St. Andrew's Street, a short distance from Sidney College. The entrance is by a handsome stone tower into the principal court. On the left side is the Chapel; opposite is the Master's Lodge and Hall; to the right is a passage to the second court, which has recently been enlarged; in the front is a range of elegant stone buildings; in the centre is an archway to the gardens, tastefully laid out and pleasingly decorated. A mulberry-tree, planted by Milton when a student of this College, is still to be seen, and several marble busts of eminent men are placed among the fruit-trees. A peculiar neatness prevails throughout this establishment. Leaving this College, we proceed up Great St. Andrew's Street, where we commence

THE THIRD WALK,

FROM

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

A short distance from Christ's College. The front next the street is a very neat modern building, with Ionic columns. The principal court is very handsome. The Chapel, with a cloister and gallery, forms the east side. A cloister opposite, with handsome rooms, make the west side. On the north side is the Hall, Combination-room, and Master's Lodge, behind which large buildings have recently been built, to accommodate the increased number of students. The south side is a lofty, handsome, uniform stone building, with spacious rooms.

Leaving this College, we next walk down Emmanuel Street opposite, till we come to a high brick wall on

the left-hand side: in the centre is the entrance, which introduces into a long avenue. At the end is

DOWNING COLLEGE.

At present only part is erected, in the purest Grecian architecture; but when completed, according to the plans fixed on, it will not be inferior to any in the University. That already finished is the elegant Master's Lodge, of the Ionic order, standing on the east side; also the residence for the Professor of Medicine, with apartments for some of the Fellows. On the west stands a handsome Hall, and the residence for a Professor of Law, and apartments for students.

On leaving this College on the west side, a temporary wooden gate admits us into a lane; when, turning to the right, and walking a few paces, a new street, called Fitzwilliam Street, will guide us into Trumpington Street, when, turning to the right, a short walk will bring us to

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE,

standing on the west side of Trumpington Street, and the first College on entering the town from

London. It is also the most ancient foundation in the University, and consists of three courts. The Chapel, of the Gothic style, stands in the first court, and contains a fine window of stained glass in high preservation, representing the Crucifixion, and is well worthy of notice, [the porter will give admittance to see it]. In the second court stands the Hall, and rooms for the Fellows and students. The Master's Lodge stands opposite to the College, in Trumpington Street. A small arched passage in the centre of the west side leads to the third court, called Gisborne, a small elegant court, lately built to accommodate an increased number of students.

Across the street, a little farther to the left, stands

PEMBROKE COLLEGE,

situated on the east side of Trumpington Street, consisting of two courts. On the north side of the first is the Library. The remainder of the court is occupied in apartments, except the Hall, through which, by a small passage, we enter the second court. On the north and south side are apartments, and at the east side are the gardens, and a building

containing a curious astronomical machine, or hollow sphere, by Dr. Long. It is well worth seeing, (which can be obtained by applying to the porter). The Chapel next demands attention, and without exception it is the most correct and elegant piece of Grecian architecture in the University. It was built from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. The Master's Lodge adjoins the Chapel. We pass through the cloister opposite into the street, and, turning to the right, proceed along Trumpington Street; on the opposite side, we come to

THE UNIVERSITY PITT PRESS.

This magnificent Gothic structure was completed in 1833, from a design by Blore; the tower forms a fine feature in all distant views, and contains a most beautiful room for the members of the Syndicate to meet in, on business relative to the Press. A view from the top of the tower is very fine. We cross the road, and come to

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,

which ranges with the street in lofty grandeur, and claims particular attention. The large elegant gates,

extending wide, invite an entrance up an ascent of broad stone steps into the grand court, built in the Gothic style, in justly proportioned elegance. On the east of the quadrangle stands the Chapel; on the south the Library, beneath which are apartments for the students; and on the north side is the noble Hall; the west, the buildings opposite the street, being appropriated to apartments. [All the very interesting parts of this College may be particularly viewed by applying to the porter, whose lodge is under the great gateway.] The ancient part of this College stands behind the Hall, and has an entrance from Bene't Street. The external, as well as internal appearance, is but indifferent, and is now solely used as apartments for the students, &c.

Opposite to this College is

CATHARINE HALL,

with a double row of elm-trees, and handsome ornamented iron gates and palisadoes, in front of the court. The buildings compose three sides of a quadrangle. On the north side is the Chapel, built of brick and stone, and adjoining is the Hall. The

Master's Lodge, with the connected buildings for the Fellows, form the south wing. The west is wholly occupied in apartments. In the centre is a portico of the Tuscan order, under which we pass into Queens' Lane. Turning to the left, on the opposite side, is

QUEENS' COLLEGE,

which is entered by a lofty elegant tower gateway, leading to the principal court. On the north side is the Chapel, with a cupola and handsome clock, under which is a small archway into the next court, containing apartments on the east side, pleasant and airy, commanding views over the gardens and the royal foundation of King's. On the west side of the first court is the Hall, with a small archway in the centre, which leads to the inner court, furnished with monastic cloisters. Passing to the east side, in the centre, is a curious wooden bridge, of one arch, over the river (usually known by the name of the Mathematical Bridge) leading to the walks and grove, adorned with lofty elm-trees, along the banks of the Cam. The President's Lodge is on the eastern side

of the cloisters, and on the south side are large stone buildings for the Fellows.

Returning through the courts into the street, and bearing to the right, we reach Silver Street, and cross Trumpington Street: turning a little to the right, and passing over to the lane by the side of St. Botolph's Church, we come to the

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.*

in Free School Lane, as a temporary place of reception. Viscount Fitzwilliam bequeathed to the University, in 1816, his splendid collection of paintings, drawings, engravings, books, prints, statues, busts, &c. of the most eminent masters, (together with the annual proceeds of £100,000 for the erection of a Museum,) open for the inspection of the public, with certain restrictions, from ten o'clock till two in the afternoon, and from four to six in the evening, during the months of April, May, June, July,

* A very valuable collection of Paintings has recently come into the possession of the University, by the bequest of the late Mr. Mesman. They are for the present suspended in apartments attached to the Pitt Press, where they will probably remain until the building of the proposed Fitzwilliam Museum is completed.

August, and September; and from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon during the remainder of the year. A member of the Senate must accompany strangers. We beg leave to direct the attention of visitors to a few of the most splendid specimens:—Spanish Officer, *Rembrandt*; Sea Storm, *Vandervelde*; Christ and the Angel appearing to the Virgin, *L. Caracci*; View in Venice, *Canaletti*; Mercury striking Aglauros with his caduceus, *Paul Veronese*; Splendid Landscape, *Both*; An Old Woman combing a Girl's Hair, *Brackelcamp*; Dutch Woman paring Apples, *Teniers*; Dead Game and Fruit, *Weenix*; Holy Family, *L. da Vinci*; Madonna, *Carlo Dolci*; Schoolmaster, *G. Douw*; Market Stall, *Mieris*; Two fine, *Cuyps* and *Wovermans*; Interior Drawings of St. Peter's, &c. &c.

After this we proceed to the

BOTANIC GARDENS,

the entrance to which is a little below the Museum, in the same lane, through a passage nearly opposite to St. Benedict's Church. The piece of ground occupies nearly five acres, and is well watered, with a pond in the centre. Here is a green-house and hot-

house extending upwards of 200 feet; the whole arranged on the Linnean system.

At the farthest extent of the gardens are the

LECTURE ROOMS,

for the use of lectures in Botany and Chemistry, most commodiously fitted up for the purpose, where many natural curiosities are deposited. The whole is free of access to the members of the University; and the inhabitants of the town, and strangers, may also have the privilege of walking about the gardens, &c. Adjoining these are the new Anatomical Lecture Rooms, well worthy of notice.

On leaving this place we return to Free School Lane, and, bearing to the right, come into Bene't Street, opposite the Eagle inn,—thus terminating our third walk through the University.

For further historical matter, we recommend the perusal of the following pages.



R.E. Burdett del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE.



R.E. Burdett del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF
THE COLLEGES,
PLACED IN THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE,

[Founded 1257,]

IN TRUMPINGTON STREET,

(*Visitor, the Bishop of Ely,*)

Is the first endowed college in this University. It consisted originally of two hostels belonging to the Jesuits and Friars of Penance, which were purchased by *Hugh de Balsham*, sub-prior of Ely, and appropriated by him, in the year 1257, to the residence of students. But this not proving effectual, separate buildings were procured, named Hostels or Inns,

and placed under the direction of principals, who were to have the care of the morals, as well as the studies, of their pupils. In these buildings the students, without exception, were supported at their own expense, or that of their friends; no endowment for the maintenance of fellows, or the assistance of the poorer scholars, having as yet existed. The honour of having set the first example in this respect, unquestionably belongs to Hugh de Balsham, who, in the year 1280, having been promoted to the see of Ely, endowed the college which he had founded twenty-three years before, with revenues for the support of a master, fourteen fellows, two bible clerks, and eight poor scholars. A college was built on the site of the hostels, after the death of the bishop, who left by will 300 marks for that purpose. He likewise bequeathed to the society all the rights and tithes belonging to the adjoining church of St. Peter, from which the college derived its name. The chancel of this church was used as a chapel to the college till the year 1350, when it fell to the ground; and the chancel now standing was built in the place of it, and dedicated to St. Mary, whence is derived its common appellation of *Little St. Mary's*.

This also served as a college chapel till 1682, when a new chapel, now standing, was built within the college walls; the expense, amounting to one thousand pounds, being defrayed by subscription. It is a handsome structure, with embrasures and pinnacles, and is richly embellished. It was deprived, however, of many of its ornaments in the civil wars.

This college, which is situated on the west side of Trumpington Street, consists of three courts, separated in part by the chapel, and in part by a cloister and gallery on each side of it. The larger court is 144 feet by 84; and the rooms are commodious. The court next the street is divided by the chapel; and on the northern side of it is a modern stone building, consisting of several good apartments. The library contains some ancient and valuable books. The dining-hall is a handsome room, 48 feet long by 24 feet broad. The third court, lately added by a benefaction of Dr. Gisborne, is in the Gothic style, and was completed in 1827.

Since the decease of the founder, the income of this college has been considerably augmented by numerous benefactions, and the fellowships and scholarships have been proportionably increased. It

now provides for a master, fourteen senior fellows, eight bye fellows, and has twelve livings in its gift.

The master's lodge is a large brick and stone building, on the opposite side of the street.

CLARE HALL,

[Founded 1326,]

BETWEEN KING'S COLLEGE AND TRINITY HALL,

(Visitor, the Chancellor,)

Was originally founded in 1326, by Dr. Richard Badew, of Great Badew, near Chelmsford, in Essex. This gentleman devoted all his estate to the advancement of learning. He purchased two tenements in Mill Street, and on the ground where they stood he built a college, which he named University Hall, and placed therein a principal, under whom scholars lived at their own expense: about sixteen years afterwards, a casual fire reduced this hall to ashes. Dr. Badew, perceiving that the rebuilding of this edifice was a work too weighty for himself, applied to Lady Elizabeth, one of the sisters and co-heir of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burge, Lord Connaught in Ireland, by whose bounty the college

was rebuilt, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a master, ten fellows, and ten scholars. In honour of the family of the foundress, the name was thenceforward changed to that of *Clare Hall*.

The whole college was rebuilt, by subscription, in 1638, with Ketton stone, and is one of the neatest and most uniform in the whole university. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Cam, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, leading to a spacious shady walk, much frequented by the university and town: it is usually called *Clare Hall Piece*. Viewed from this spot on the opposite side of the river, the south and west fronts of the college are presented in such a manner as to make a most favourable impression on the spectator, and to excite in his mind an idea of magnitude superior to what the building in reality possesses. It consists of one court, 150 feet long, and 111 feet broad. On the north side are the hall, combination-room, and library; on the west, the master's lodge, and the apartments for the fellows and some of the students; the rest of the students' chambers being on the south and east sides of the quadrangle. This college had no chapel till the year 1535; before which time,





St. Edward's church, which belongs to the college, was used for the purpose of devotion. The present chapel, which projects from the college at the north-east corner, and forms a continuation of the north side of the square, was begun in the year 1763, and consecrated in 1769. It was erected from a design by Sir James Burrough, and executed by Mr. Essex, at the expense of 7000*l*. The outside is ornamented by Corinthian pilasters, rising from a rustic basement and supporting a neat cornice with a balustrade. The interior is very pleasingly ornamented with stucco-work, and a neat wainscoting. Over the altar, in a beautiful alcove, is a picture of the Salutation, by Cipriani. The ante-chapel is of an octagonal form, and is lighted by an elegant dome.

The present revenues maintain a master, seventeen fellows, and three bye appropriation fellows, and various scholarships. The college has seventeen livings in its gift.

Four exhibitions, of 13*l*. per annum each, were founded by Archdeacon Johnson, for persons educated at Oakham and Uppingham schools.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—One of ten guineas, left by Mr. Greaves of Fulbourn, to the Bachelor of Arts who

composes the best dissertation on the character of King William III., which is recited on the 4th of November, in the hall of the college. Two also, of six guineas each, are given to the questionists; one to the best proficient in general literature, the other as a reward for regularity and good conduct.

PEMBROKE HALL,

[Founded 1343,]

IN TRUMPINGTON STREET.

WITH the origin of this college are connected circumstances of a very peculiar nature. Mary de St. Paul, daughter to Guido Castillon, Earl of St. Paul in France, and who became the third wife of Audomare de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, sustained the several characters of maid, wife, and widow, in the short space of a single day; for her husband, the earl, was unhappily slain at a tilting at her nuptials. After this sad accident, she secluded herself from the world, spent the remainder of her days in retirement and piety, and devoted her estates to useful and benevolent purposes, among which the foundation of the college now under review, is one of the principal. This took place in the year 1343,

when she procured a charter for an establishment of twenty-four fellowships and six scholarships; but she only partially executed her first intention, by endowing the college with estates for the maintenance of a master, six fellows, and the supply of two scholarships. She gave to her new foundation the name of *Aula Valentiaë Mariæ*, but this her family name has been since changed to that of her title. Her arms, however, are borne by the college to this day. She survived the melancholy death of her husband forty-two years, and died full of days and good deeds. Her cup is still preserved among the college plate. It is of silver, gilt; and is brought out on extraordinary occasions. It has this singular inscription round it—

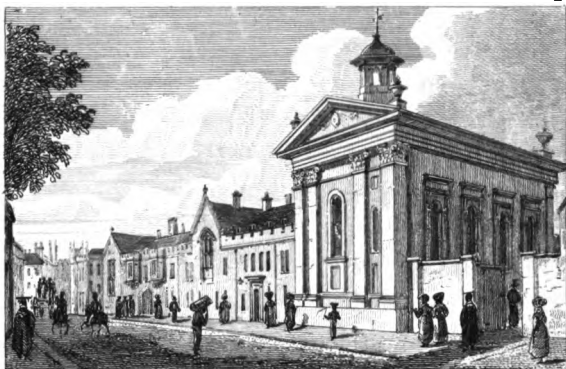
“Sayn Denes yt es me dene for hes lof drink and mak gud cher.”

“M. V. God help at ned.”

Saint Dionyse is my dear :

Wherefore be merry and make good cheer.

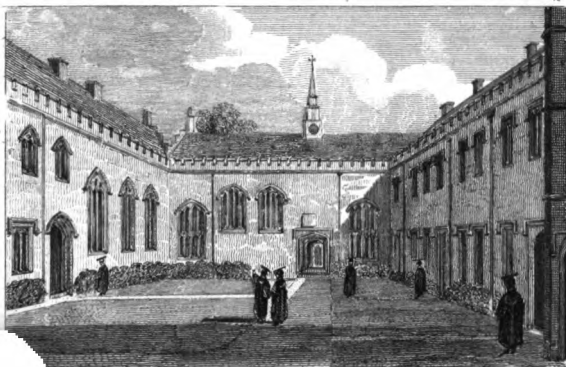
Henry VI., on the recommendation of John Langthorn, the sixth master, greatly augmented the revenues of the college, by bestowing on it the priory of Linton, with its appurtenances, and the rectory and manor of Soham. In his charter, it is



R.B. Harraden del.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

R.W. Smart sculp.



R.B. Harraden del.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

R.W. Smart sculp.

termed "the most noble, renowned, and precious college, which, among all others in the university, was ever wonderfully resplendant."

Many succeeding benefactions have still further increased the establishment. The present number of fellowships is sixteen; viz. fourteen foundation, and two bye fellowships, and several scholarships. Ten livings are in its gift. It is situated on the east side of Trumpington Street, nearly opposite to St. Peter's College; and consists of two courts—the first next the street, about 96 feet long, and 54 feet broad; the other court nearly the same dimensions. The whole has a venerable appearance, which caused Queen Elizabeth, when she visited Cambridge, to salute it with these words, *O domus antiqua et religiosa!*

The celebrated Nicholas Ridley, one of the most eminent martyrs, was educated in this college, of which he was master in the year 1540. He was chaplain to King Henry VIII., made Bishop of Rochester 1547, and was translated to London 1549. King Edward VI. designed him for the see of Durham, but Queen Mary coming to the crown, he gave place to Bonner, in August 1553, and suffered

martyrdom with Bishop Latimer at Oxford, 16th October, 1555.

John Bradford, chaplain to Ridley, was a fellow of this college, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. He also died a martyr in the reign of Queen Mary.

The chapel is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the university, built from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, at the sole expense of his brother, Matthew Wren, D.D. Bishop of Ely, who was educated at this college. He was a person of great abilities and learning, and of unshaken loyalty to Charles I. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, he joined in a protest against all the proceedings of the Parliament, for which he was imprisoned in the Tower nearly fifteen years, without ever being brought to trial. He was freed from his long confinement on March 17, 1660; and, in testimony of his thankfulness to God for his own deliverance, and the happy turn of public affairs, he built this chapel, which cost him nearly 4000*l.* and endowed it with the manor of Hardwicke, in Cambridgeshire: he dedicated it himself, September 21, 1665. The altar was furnished with the plate of his episcopal chapel. He died April 24, 1667, in the eighty-

second year of his age, and was interred in a vault which he had caused to be made under the communion-table of the new-built chapel, without any further memorial than the initials of his name and the date of his death on his coffin.

In the inner court of this college, in a brick building purposely erected for its reception, is the curious astronomical machine, or hollow sphere, designed by Dr. Long, master of the college, and Lowndes's Professor of Astronomy; it was constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munn, an ingenious tin-plate-worker of Cambridge. This sphere is 18 feet in diameter, and thirty persons may sit conveniently within it. The entrance into it is over the south pole by six steps. The frame of the sphere consists of a number of iron meridians, not complete semicircles, the northern ends of which are screwed to a large round plate of brass, with a hole in the centre of it: through this hole, from a beam in the ceiling, comes the north pole, a round iron rod, about 3 inches long, and supports the upper part of the sphere in its proper elevation to the latitude of Cambridge; the lower part of the sphere, so much of it as is invisible in England, is cut off, and

the lower or southern ends of the meridian, or truncated semicircles, terminate on, and are screwed down to, a strong circle of oak, of about 13 feet diameter, which, when the sphere is put into motion, runs upon large rollers of *lignum vitæ*. Upon the iron meridians is fixed a zodiac of tin, painted blue, whereon the ecliptic and heliocentric orbits of the planets are drawn, and the constellations or stars traced. The whole is turned round with a small winch with great ease, although the weight of iron, tin, and wooden circle, is above 1000 lbs.



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

CAIUS COLLEGE.



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

TRINITY HALL.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE,

[Founded 1348,]

IN TRINITY STREET,

Is now generally known only by its latter name, though it had originally no other than the former. Its ancient site was near Bene't College. The founder, Edmund Gonville, son of Sir Nicholas Gonville, and rector of Terrington in Norfolk, obtained letters-patent under the great seal of England, dated January 28, 1347, the 22nd of Edward III., to found a *Hall* in Cambridge, to be called after his own name, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Of this hall, he appointed a master or keeper, and four fellows. In the year 1350 he died, and left William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, his executor, and a great sum of money for the completion and endowment of his foundation. The bishop, being engaged

with his own foundation at Trinity Hall, removed the site of Gonville's to the west side of that part of Trumpington Street, now called Trinity Street, having Trinity College on the north, Trinity Hall on the west, and the Senate House on the south. In the year 1354 were appropriated to the said hall, the three ecclesiastical benefices of Wilton and Fouldon in Norfolk, and of Mutford in Suffolk.

In the next century, different benefactors increased the number of fellows to eleven; and William Ffyshwyke (or Phiswick), Esq. gave his dwelling-house, turned afterwards into an hostel bearing his own name, and governed by a distinct principal. Between this period and 1557, the revenues of Gonville Hall were augmented by many legacies and donations. In the year last mentioned, *John Caius*, Doctor in Physic, President of the College of Physicians in London, and Physician to Queen Mary, procured a confirmation of the privileges of the hall, and a charter of incorporation, in which its name was changed to *Gonville and Caius College*, the Doctor being deemed a co-founder of the college; an honour of which he rendered himself highly worthy, as will obviously appear from the following account.

In the year 1529, he was admitted a scholar of Gonville Hall. In 1533, he was elected fellow, and continued so till the year 1539, when he left college, and resided some years abroad, especially at the university of Padua, where he commenced Doctor in Physic. At his return from thence, he went out *ad eundem* in this university, and at length extended and completed the foundation of this college, in the year before mentioned. He built the two wings of the court called by his name, at his own expense; he purchased of Trinity College, four tenements opposite St. Michael's church, for the purpose of enlarging his college; he furnished the library with many valuable books; and bestowed upon the society the manors of Croxley, at Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, and of Burnham in Norfolk. He also built three remarkable gates, of various architecture, by which he apparently intended to inculcate a moral lesson. The first gate, through which the college is entered from the town, to the north of the Senate House, is in a very simple style, with this inscription—"HUMILITATIS," (*the Gate of Humility.*) The second, which is a noble portico in the middle of the college, forms the communica-

tion between the two courts; on one side is this inscription—"VIRTUTIS," (*the Gate of Virtue.*) And on the other side is inscribed the following sentence—"JO. CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIÆ," (*John Caius built this in honour of Wisdom.*) The third, leading to the Senate House, is in a more ornamented style, exhibiting specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and beautifully covered in part with ivy: on this is inscribed—"HONORIS," (*the Gate of Honour.*) In the admirable plan of these three gates, we may easily perceive a regular climax of moral consequences. Humility is the forerunner of Virtue; Virtue and Wisdom join each other; and these ultimately lead to the decorated portal of Honour.

Having made statutes for the government of his college, he appointed Mr. Thomas Bacon, B.D. Master of Gonville Hall, to the mastership of the whole. This office, however, he did not long enjoy, for on the 1st of January, 1559, he departed this life; and after his decease, Dr. Caius himself was prevailed on, by the unanimous request of the fellows, and the solicitations of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the university, to take into his own

hands the government of his own college. In this situation he lived, and under him the college flourished for upwards of thirteen years, producing many persons of eminence in their several professions. Finding his strength decay as he advanced in age, he resigned the mastership to Dr. Legg, on the 27th of June, 1573. Thus retiring from worldly business, and foreseeing that he should soon retire from the world itself, he prepared a vault, in which his body was laid about two months afterwards. A monument was erected over him opposite the altar, with this brief inscription, "FUI CAIUS." At the beginning of the last century, it was removed to the situation it now occupies on the north side of the chapel. In removing it, they are said to have raised his body, which was whole and perfect, and the beard long, though it had been buried almost 150 years. Of his literary labours, which are in the Latin language, the most noted are, *De Antiquitate Academiae Cantabrigiæ*; *De Ephemera Britannica vel Sudore*; *De Canibus*, a work much quoted by writers on natural history, &c. &c.

Dr. Legg built the east side of the new court, and Dr. Perse the north side, at their own expense.

Thomas Attwood, the sixth master, John Warwick, and John Preston, built the hall, the master's lodge, and the present library. Many other benefactions have been, at different times, bestowed for various purposes; and from the augmentation of revenue thus produced, the fellowships have been increased to twenty-nine, the scholarships to seventy-seven, and there are sixteen livings in its gift.

This college has been a celebrated nursery for the professors of medicine and anatomy ever since the time of its founder, Dr. Caius. That learned physician, in addition to his other benefactions, gave an annual sum for the dissection of two bodies of malefactors, for which he obtained a licence from Queen Elizabeth; he directed also that two of the fellows on his foundation should be graduates in medicine. Archbishop Parker founded a scholarship in the same faculty. Amongst those who have most eminently done honour to their society in this profession, are, Dr. Francis Glisson, Sir Charles Scarborough, and Dr. William Harvey, all eminent anatomists; particularly the latter, whose discovery of the circulation of the blood has immortalized his

name. [The lesser circulation of the blood (in the lungs) had been described by the unfortunate Servetus, who was burnt for heresy in 1553: the circulation in the whole system was first accurately discovered by Harvey.] Dr. Harvey was buried in the family vault in Hampstead, near Great Sampford church, Essex, where there is a bust of him, and a monument recording his discoveries.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Plate to the value of 10*l*. for the best proficient in mathematics amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts. 18*l*. for a speech at Dr. Caius's commemoration, on the different improvements in physic since his time. This is not a prize for which candidates contend, but is an appointment by the master and fellows without any previous competition, and is generally given in rotation to medical graduates or students, according to seniority. There are also prizes of books given to the best proficient in classical knowledge, among the scholars of the first and second years, and also to the best mathematicians of the second and third years.

TRINITY HALL,

[Founded 1350,]

BETWEEN CLARE HALL AND TRINITY COLLEGE,

Was originally one of those hostels in which students resided at their own expense. In the reign of Edward III., John de Croudene, Prior of Ely, purchased this house, and employed it as a study and lodging-house for some of the monks of that city, whom he sent hither for improvement in university learning. It was afterwards enlarged by Richard Ling, Chancellor of the University; and in the year 1351 was transferred, in exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories, to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, who on the site thereof built part of Trinity Hall. The Ely monks then removed their residence to the other side of the Cam; the building which they inhabited was

thence called Monks' College, and the ground on which it stood is now occupied by part of Magdalene College.

Bishop Bateman, having obtained the king's licence to form his new foundation into a college, dedicated it to the Holy and Undivided Trinity; and appointed a master, three fellows, and two scholars, to be students in canon and civil law, allowing, however, one of them to be a divine. The noble benefactor intended to augment this number to twenty; but dying in the year 1355, before the foundation was completed, the endowments were deemed insufficient to support any more. Various benefactions, however, since that period, have increased the fellowships to twelve, and the scholarships to fourteen. As this college is more particularly appropriated to the study of civil law, there are ten lay, and only two divinity fellowships, all unrestricted as to counties.

John Andrews, LL.D. in the year 1747, bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the college, after the decease of two maiden sisters, for improving the buildings and establishing six additional fellowships and as many scholarships. Other sums have been given

to this foundation for different purposes: thus, Dr. Mowse gave 80*l.* per annum for repairing the road towards London by Hauxston Mills; and it is observable that at least ten of the mile-stones on this road bear the college arms. Dr. Harvey also, the twelfth master of this Hall, gave 8*l.* per annum for repairing the road towards Ditton; and with great expense made causeways in this and other directions, for the convenience of passengers.

This college is situated on the banks of the Cam, behind the Public Library, between Clare Hall and Gerard's Hostel Lane; and, though small, is certainly a neat college. It consists of one court, faced with stone within and without. The hall is a good room, having a gallery for music at the north end: at the south end is a fine portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, by whose liberal benefactions the college was very much improved: here also is a marble bust of the late Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by Nollekens. The chapel deserves notice on account of its fine altar-piece, exhibiting the Presentation in the Temple.

The library is neatly classed, and contains, among other valuable works, a complete collection of books

on Civil and Common Law, the science to the study of which this seminary is more especially devoted.

There are eight benefices attached to this college.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—One of three guineas for the best English declamation.

One of three guineas for the second best ditto.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

[Founded 1351.]

THE foundation of this college is very different from that of any other in either of our Universities; for as each of them was indebted to the benevolence of one or more persons as original founders, this was the joint work of two societies, which were called *Gilda Corporis Christi*, and *Gilda Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*. This college has a very fine Gothic front, extending along the street 222 feet, with an elevation of three stories, and a grand entrance in the centre, which leads into a fine court; the chapel being directly opposite, on the east side of the quadrangle; the hall on the north side, and the library on the south. The west side contains apartments for the students. The master's lodge

is on the right side of the chapel, and the fellows' apartments on the left. The whole of these elegant buildings have been erected within the last six years.

The second court is behind the hall, and is the original building of the founders, now wholly appropriated to apartments.

The flourishing condition of the society of Corpus Christi induced them "to think of erecting a college, where persons might be trained up in academical learning, and fitted for putting up supplications to God for the soul of every one of the fraternity, as he departed out of this life. With this view, those of the brethren who had houses in the parishes of St. Benedict and St. Botolph adjoining to one other, in a street called Luthburne Lane, (now Free School Lane) had them pulled down, and with one consent set about building a college in their room;" to which was after added, by purchase and exchange, all that the college now stands upon.

Most of the benefactions heretofore given to these societies, were bestowed by some of their brethren, for the purposes of their original institution, as gilds; but in the year 1353 they were

settled upon the college, by which accession the number of fellows was not only doubled, but their revenues considerably augmented. Not long after, new statutes were composed for the government of the society, which, together with the union of the gilds, and other matters relating to the foundation, were ratified at different times, from 1344 to 1356, by the Bishop of Ely, by the Chancellor of the University, by the Duke as Alderman with the seal of the gilds and the unanimous consent of the brethren, and by the master and fellows of the college; all of whom we find joining in one instrument for that purpose on the 21st of March, 1356, which day is dedicated to St. Benedict, when the whole foundation was fully and finally established. It afterwards acquired the abbreviated name of Bene't College.

“The happy reformation in religion, as well as the revival of learning, which soon after followed, became, under the direction of Providence, the most fortunate event that could possibly happen to these kingdoms. The true light of the Gospel, which only dawned upon them (when covered with more than Egyptian darkness) in the days of Wick-

liffe, and had been gradually breaking forth in his followers, did at length shine out in its original purity and splendour, so as to disperse the thickest clouds of ignorance and superstition.

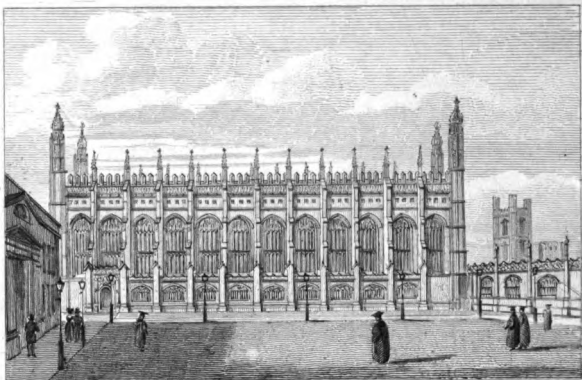
“In bringing about which blessed change in the University, it must give every well-wisher to this old house no small pleasure to find it so distinguished for its zeal, that not only the master but many of its members very early engaged therein. For Fox tells us, that he, with his friend Edward Fowke, was a great favourer and furtherer of the truth, in the dark days of Henry VIII. Mr. Loude and Dr. Warner were in the number of those pious and learned men, by whose means true religion and sound learning (which usually accompany each other) began to flourish exceedingly in the University; yea, so active was this society in forwarding the Reformation, that, not satisfied with what they could do themselves to promote it, they afforded likewise an asylum to others heartily embarked in the same good cause, who fled to them for refuge.”

Archbishop Parker was a scholar of the college in those times, and in 1544, upon the death of Mr. Sowode, was elected master. By his frugal

and faithful management the revenues of the college were considerably increased.

It now consists of a master, twelve fellows, and sixty scholars; and has the presentation of nine livings.

ANNUAL PRIZES. — Two silver cups, value five guineas each, for the best proficient at a classical examination. A silver cup, value five guineas, for the best declamation. A silver cup, value five guineas, for that Bachelor of Arts who ranks highest in the first tripos.



R.B. Hurreaden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.



Hurreaden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

KING'S COLLEGE HALL.

KING'S COLLEGE.

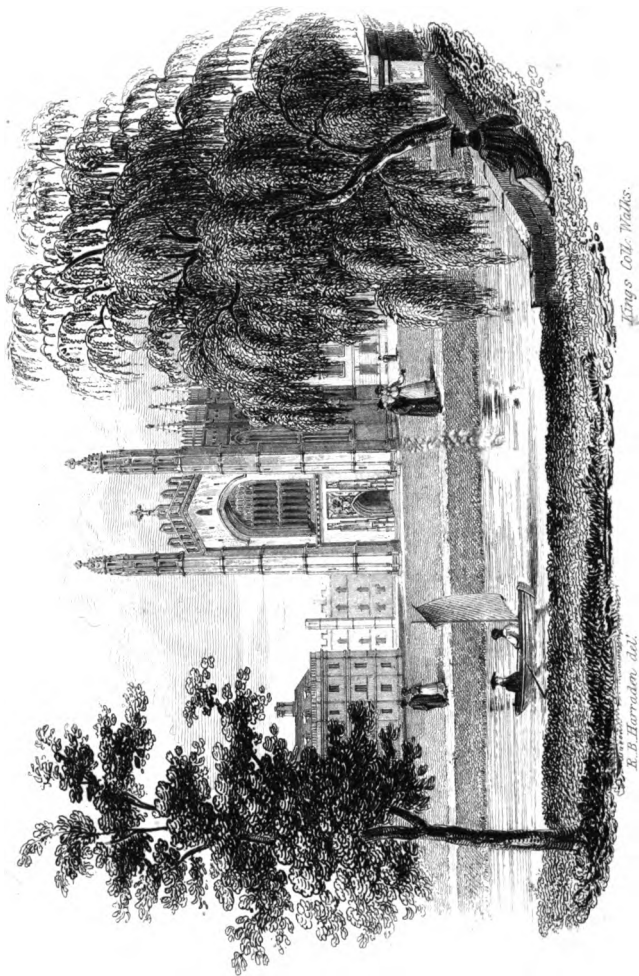
[Founded 1441.]

(Visitor, Bishop of Lincoln.)

THE situation of this magnificent college is readily indicated in almost every direction, by the “o’er-peering” towers and turrets of its noble CHAPEL. The entrance to this royal foundation, from King’s Parade, is through a grand Gothic gateway, in the centre of a beautiful open screen, which forms the east side of the spacious court to which the entrance admits, when the assemblage of grand buildings cannot fail to strike the beholder with wonder and admiration. The original foundation of the college was on a small scale ; it was endowed by King Henry VI., its founder, in 1441, for only a rector and twelve scholars, and then stood on the

sites formerly occupied by the two hostels of St. Augustine and God's house, and the church of St. Nicholas. The year following, William Bingham, rector of St. Zacharie's, in London, founded a hostel contiguous to this college, for twenty-four scholars, to be governed by a proctor. Having continued his establishment a year, Bingham, in 1443, surrendered it to the king, who, being thus enabled to extend his original institution, united both into one college, to which he gave the church of St. John Zachary. This church belonged to Trinity Hall, to which society the church of St. Edward, in Cambridge, was given in exchange: Bingham also received a satisfactory return for his surrender, in the gift of the house belonging to the monks of Tiltey and Denny, opposite St. Andrew's church.

The college, thus enlarged, was furnished with ample endowments arising from certain lands and possessions, part of the king's inheritance of the duchy of Cornwall, which he enfeoffed to certain bishops and others, directing in his will "how the said money should be employed on the said college." He also placed therein a provost, seventy fellows



Kings Coll. Walks.

R. B. Harraden, del.

and scholars, ten conducts, sixteen choristers, and a music-master over them, who is likewise the organist; six singing clerks, sixteen servants to the college; besides twelve servitors to the senior fellows, and six poor scholars; dedicating it to the *Virgin Mary and Saint Nicholas*. Afterwards, it was denominated exclusively the King's College, in honour of the royal founder; an honour which he well deserved, being only nineteen years old when he first engaged in it, and intending, if the civil wars had not interrupted, and death had not cut short his labours, to have finished the college in a style of magnificence and grandeur corresponding to the chapel. To the distinguishing appellation which the college retains to this day, it may now be regarded as pre-eminently entitled, since no less than *three kings* were concerned in its completion.

The scholars are supplied by regular succession from Eton College, which was founded about the same time with this, by the same monarch. The society of Eton now consists of a provost, seven fellows, and seventy scholars; and the average number of vacancies at King's to be supplied from Eton, is about nine in the course of two years. The election of

scholars into the royal foundation of Eton takes place annually about the end of July or the beginning of August; at which time a general examination, as to their proficiency in classics, is held before the provosts of both colleges, the vice-provost of Eton, the master, and two posers or examiners nominated by King's. After such examination, the scholars are placed in the order of their future succession to King's, and as vacancies occur in the latter, they are admitted upon that foundation; and after the expiration of three years from the day of their admission, they may be chosen fellows, whether they have taken any degree or not: they are, however, required to take both Bachelor's and Master's degree when of sufficient standing. This college possesses some peculiar privileges and exemptions; whether to the advantage of its members, or not, may admit of some question. The provost has absolute authority within the precincts of his own college; the proctors have no authority within its walls; and the undergraduates are not subject to any examinations but by their own provost and fellows.

It may be proper here to notice the *Annual*

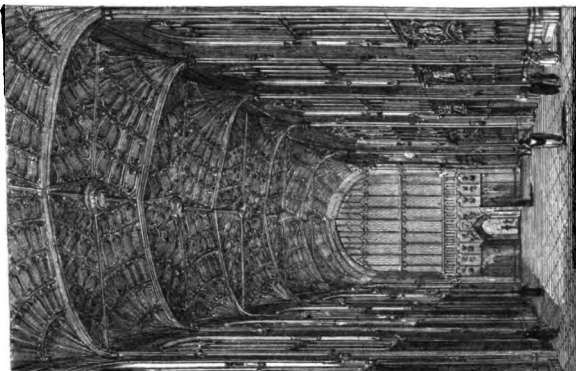
Prizes: one of 6*l.* left by Dr. Cooke, the late provost, to be given to such scholar or scholars as have deserved well by application to their studies and their general behaviour; and two of 10*l.* each, by the late Dr. Glynn, an eminent physician and senior fellow of the college, for two such scholars as have in the course of the year been most distinguished for learning and regularity of conduct.

We now proceed with our description and history. Entering the college from Trumpington Street, the magnificent chapel forms the north side of the court. The grand Gothic hall, with adjoining apartments for students, form the south side. The western side is enclosed by a lofty Grecian building (called Gibbs' Building), the apartments for the fellows. The east side is the gateway and screen through which we entered. The contrast of the Grecian and Gothic architecture in these buildings, with the different colour in stone, heightens the effect. In the centre of Gibbs' Building is a lofty arch, with columns and cornice of the Tuscan order, through which we pass to a spacious lawn. Here the varied scenery peculiarly arrests the attention. On the south side is the new library and the

provost's lodge, of Gothic architecture. To the west is the river Cam, with a single-arched bridge leading to the walks: the north side is Clare Hall; and the east side is formed by the fellows' building just mentioned. From the banks of the river the west end of the chapel has a magnificent effect.

The chapel of this college, eminently illustrious in the annals of architecture, has long been the admiration of every spectator, and the constant theme of eulogium to every writer whose pen it has employed. Nor has its fame exceeded its merit: the voice of applause has not sounded louder than the occasion would amply justify. "It is a work," observes Walpole, "that alone will be sufficient to ennoble any age." The decorations, harmony, and proportions of the several parts of this magnificent fabric, all concur in affecting the imagination with pleasure and delight, at the same time that they inspire awe and devotion. It is undoubtedly one of the most complete, elegant, and magnificent structures in the kingdom.

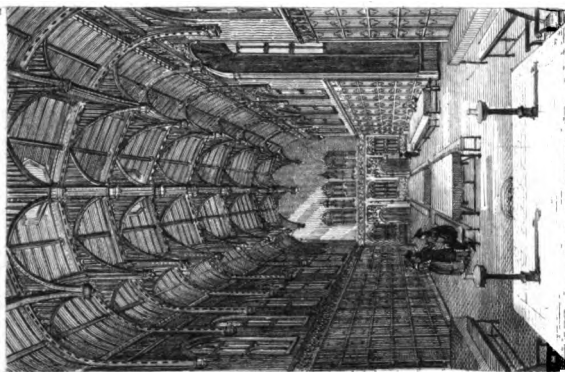
Scarcely had Henry VI. laid the foundation of his college, when he began to build for it the chapel, conformably to the grandeur of which he intended



R.W. Smart, sculp.

**KINGS' COLLEGE
ANTI CHAPEL.**

A.H. Barraden, del.



R.W. Smart, sculp.

**KINGS' COLLEGE
DINING HALL.**

A.H. Barraden, del.



Kings Coll. & Clare

R. B. Harraden, del.

to finish the college; but, being involved in the miseries of a civil war with the house of York, he was prevented from completing his design. At length, after a series of public misfortunes, and many tedious confinements in the Tower of London, he was murdered (1471), according to the historians of that age, by the Duke of Gloucester's own hands. Thus did this unfortunate prince leave the college, as well as the chapel, to be finished at the expense of future kings. Henry, however, even amidst all his calamities, though he was waging a perpetual war, which threatened his government, and perhaps his life, with an hourly dissolution, was not unmindful of the work he had undertaken.

How far the chapel was advanced at the founder's death, is uncertain. But, be this as it may, there needs no scruple to assert, that the foundation of the far greater part of this majestic structure was then little more than raised above the ground: for the height to which it was, in some parts, carried, is supposed scarcely to have exceeded ten feet; a conjecture formed from the lower part of the towers at the west end.

Edward IV. being proclaimed king in 1460, an

entire stop was put to the works ; for the duchy of Lancaster, and the whole revenue of the college, was seized by him ; part of which was re-granted to the provost and scholars for their maintenance, but nothing from the duchy to the building.

In this manner was the work interrupted till the nineteenth year of Edward IV., at which time Dr. Field, warden of Winchester College, and chaplain to Edward IV., was chosen provost ; who, by his interest with the king and Duchess of York, seems to have promoted the building. On the 10th of June, 1479, he was appointed overseer of the works by the king, and continued till June 14, 1483 ; during which time 1296*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* was expended on the works : of which, 1000*l.* was given by the king, and 140*l.* by Thomas de Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln and Chancellor of England. He was once a fellow of the college.

From the 14th of June, 1483, to the 22nd of March following, nothing was done : at which time Thomas Cliff was by Richard III. appointed overseer of the works, and continued so till the 23rd of December following (1484), during which time 746*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* was expended on the works ; of which the king seems to have given 700*l.*

At this time the eastern part of the chapel appears to have been carried up to the end of the east window (if not higher); and the two first vestries, towards the east on the north side, were covered in; but the battlements were not yet set up. And thus the building stood sloping towards the west end, till May 28, 1508, (in the 23rd year of King Henry VII.'s reign,) from which time the work went on at the expense of Henry VII. and his executors, till the case of the chapel was finished, on July 29, 1515, in the seventh year of Henry VIII.'s reign; during which time the charges amounted to 11,581*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* of which in the first year, viz. from May 28, 1508, to April 1, 1509, was remitted from time to time to Dr. Hutton, provost of the college, the sum of 1408*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

On the 1st day of March, 1500, Henry VII. by indenture between him and the provost and scholars, gave 5000*l.* for carrying on the building, and bound himself and his executors to furnish the college with further sums of money, till the chapel should be completed; the provost and scholars covenanting, on their part, to lay out the money faithfully, under the direction of such overseers as should be ap-

pointed by the king or his executors; and to give a true account how the said money was expended, as often as they should be called thereunto by him or his executors. On the 8th of February, (in the seventh year of Henry VIII.'s reign), the executors of Henry VII. by indentures between them and the provost and scholars, gave 5000*l.* more "to the intent that they (the provost and scholars) and their successors, by the advice, oversight, and controulement of the said executors, or the deputies, shall, as hastily as they may or can reasonably, without delay, vault the church of the said college, after the form of a plat therefore devised and subscribed with the hand of the said executors; and cause double desks to be made in the choir of the said church; glaze all the windows in the same with such images, stories, arms, badges, and other devices, as shall be devised by the said executors; and also clearly and wholly finish, perform, and end all the work that is not yet done in the said church, in all things within as well as without."

The college neglected not this opportunity of completing their chapel; for in the same year (1513) in which a supply of money was granted, the society

began to add a second and inner roof of stone, in the form of a grand Gothic arch.

This most singularly beautiful and ingenious structure is so contrived, that it has no dependance whatever upon the walls, between buttress and buttress on either side, or between tower and tower at either end of the chapel; the whole weight of the roof being so supported by the buttresses and towers alone, that if the above-mentioned walls should be entirely removed, the buttresses and towers only remaining, the roof would still continue, with respect to its own pressure, as firm as it is now. All along the middle of this roof, and in the flattest parts of it, are fixed perpendicularly, at equal distances from each other, immense stones (adorned alternately with roses and portcullises), every one of which is no less than a ton weight; each of them being upwards of a yard in thickness, and projects beyond the other parts of the carved work. A very remarkable circumstance attending these stones is, that though they appear to act as key-stones of the vault, sustaining the central pressure, and binding the whole together, they might at any time be safely taken out without endangering the roof itself. It

may also be observed, that, notwithstanding the great thickness of the large stones, some parts of the roof, between the ribs, are not more than two inches thick. Such a combination of ingenuity with beauty, of lightness with stability, of architectural symmetry with mechanical skill, is probably without a parallel in any part of the world. It is, therefore, not astonishing that it should have received the unqualified admiration of all who have beheld it, and are capable of appreciating its various excellencies.

In the year 1527, the beautiful windows of painted glass were set up. Every part of the work about the building was now hastening to a conclusion: the vestries, which are eighteen in number, and are situated between the buttresses, nine on each side of the chapel, had been long since covered in; and one, if not more, of them already endowed. These vestries were formerly called chantries, from their having been originally intended for the ceremony of saying mass for the souls of the deceased; and any superior of the society, who was inclined to have that service performed for his soul after death, endowed one of these vestries for that purpose. In four of these vestries, each of which contains a seat

and a desk for some superior of the college, it appears that mass was for some years regularly performed; and the founder's will clearly indicates his design of having altars erected in them all, for the more complete celebration of that ceremony; but the progress of the reformation put a stop to the superstitious magnificence of Popery in this kingdom, and to the absurdity of praying for the deliverance of departed souls out of purgatory.

The most ancient of these vestries are the first and second from the east, on the north side; the nearest to the east, and the second and third from the west, or the south side; the last four of which are those we have represented as having been used for chantries. Of these four, the first belonged to Dr. William Towne, one of the original scholars, and afterward a fellow, of this college. He died on the 11th day of March, 1494, and was buried in this chantry, where a large grey marble slab, and a brass figure of him in full length, and in his doctoral robes, are placed over his grave. He left four marks per annum to a priest to say mass and sing dirges for the good of his soul. The next vestry of these four, or that on the south side nearest the east, is that of

Dr. Argentine; of whom there is a figure on his tomb-stone, and an inscription, soliciting the prayers of the passenger. The third vestry, which is more beautifully ornamented than any of the others, belonged to Dr. Hacomblen, who was provost when the windows were set up; and being overseer of the works, he had a favourable opportunity of more richly adorning his chantry. Besides a variety of objects, which will be especially interesting to the antiquary, this vestry contains a noble monument to the memory of John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford (son to the great Duke of Marlborough), who died in this college in 1702, in the sixteenth year of his age. The last of these chantries was endowed by Dr. Brassie, in the reign of Queen Mary, when Popery began to revive again within this kingdom. He was provost of the college, and died in 1558, as the inscription testifies.

The ante-chapel, which is separated from the choir by a screen or partition of wood, was erected about the year 1534, when Anne Boleyn was queen to Henry VIII. On the front of it are many lover's knots, and other curious devices; and in a pannel nearest to the wall on the right are the arms of

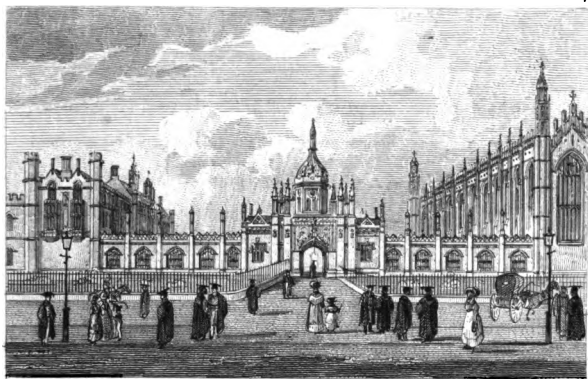
Anne Boleyn impaled with those of her royal husband; in another of the pannels, on the same side, is a representation of the Almighty casting down the rebellious angels from heaven. This last piece of sculpture, though small, is much and deservedly admired. On the left of the door leading to the choir, and in the pannel nearest to it, are the supporters of the arms of Henry VIII. very well executed.

Above the partition stands a very large and fine-toned organ; the height of which, however, does not obstruct the view of the beautiful roof, which may be completely seen from one end to the other by a spectator standing at the west door.

Passing underneath the organ, through folding-doors finely carved, and exhibiting the arms of James I., in whose reign they were set up, we enter the choir, which is exceedingly grand. This point, at the entrance of the choir, affords the richest and most interesting view of the interior of the chapel; and as it has never, to our surprise, employed the pencil of any artist before, though various other internal views have been at different times published, we have made it the subject of one of our engra-

ving.* The stalls, of which there are two rows, one above the other, on each side of the chapel, are of carved wood. Both sides of the choir were wainscotted, in 1595, at the expense of Thomas Weaver, fellow of the college. The back part of the upper stalls, appointed for the graduate fellows, is made up of thirty-four pannels; in fifteen of which, on each side of the choir, are carved the arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry V. to James I.; the arms of the two Universities, Cambridge and Oxford; and of the two colleges, King's and Eton. The supporters of these arms advance out from the pannels in full proportion, being made after life; and, indeed, the greater part of the carved work throughout the building is in *alto relievo*. On the right and left of a spectator entering the choir, are the provost and vice-provost's seats. At the back of the provost's stall are carved St. George and the Dragon, with some other figures, which deserve particular notice on account of their excellent workmanship. The lower row of stalls contains nearly the same number of seats as

* Views of this and other interesting objects in the University have been taken and published by R. B. Harraden.

*R.B. Harraden del.**R.W. Smart sculp.***KING'S COLLEGE.***R.B. Harraden del.**R.W. Smart sculp.***TRINITY COLLEGE,
GREAT COURT.**

the upper row immediately above it; these are appropriated to the undergraduate fellows, the scholars, and the singing clerks. Under these lower stalls are erected benches, on two of which sit the choristers on each side of the chapel. The pavement of the choir is of black and white marble.

Proceeding to the altar, we ascend it by four steps. This part of the chapel was left in a rude, unfinished state, for many years, after the removal of the high altar used in the Roman Catholic service; but a beautiful altar-piece of wainscot oak has been since erected, and the sides of the altar, together with the space between the altar and the stalls on each side, have been lined with similar wainscot, after the designs of Mr. James Essex, F.S.A. The subject of the painting at the altar is the Descent from the Cross: it was presented to the society by the Earl of Carlisle, who was educated at this college, and is supposed by some to be the performance of Raphael.

Returning through the choir, the attention of the spectator, on re-entering the ante-chapel, is attracted by the immense west window, which is directly before him. We mention this here, because it is

the only one of the large windows which is not composed of stained glass; and for the purpose of observing also, that its width appears disproportionate to the size of the building. Although not nearly so high as the east window, it is very considerably wider; and when viewed at a little distance on the outside of the chapel, it appears as though it were encroaching on the towers in its vicinity, necessarily tending, therefore, to excite an idea of weakness, and to violate that almost perfect symmetry which is so admirably maintained in every other part of the edifice. It has been conjectured, and with some probability, that this window was left plain in order to give more light to the chapel, as it admits a greater quantity than one half of the others.

Of the twenty-six large windows with which this noble chapel is supplied, the remaining twenty-five are composed of ancient stained glass, the colours of which are in the highest degree rich and beautiful. The subjects of three windows out of this number are utterly inexplicable; the remaining twenty-two windows represent about one hundred of the most interesting scriptural events, particularly the life, death, and memorable actions of our Saviour, with

corresponding incidents from the Old Testament. Each of the side windows is separated by mullions into five lights, which are subdivided into upper and lower compartments by a transom. In the central light of each compartment is depicted an angel and a saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels descriptive of the events represented in the other lights. In the arrangement of the subjects, the delineations in the upper divisions are in general selected from the Old Testament, and the paintings immediately underneath from corresponding circumstances in the New Testament. Each subject occupying two lights, one window contains four subjects. The grand east window is an exception to this arrangement. It contains six subjects from the New Testament, all relating to the Crucifixion.

The EXTERNAL dimensions of the chapel are as follow :—

| | feet. |
|--|-------|
| Length from east to west | 316 |
| Breadth from north to south | 84 |
| Height from the ground to the top of the battlements | 90 |
| Ditto, to the top of the pinnacles | 101 |
| Ditto, to the top of the corner towers | 146½ |

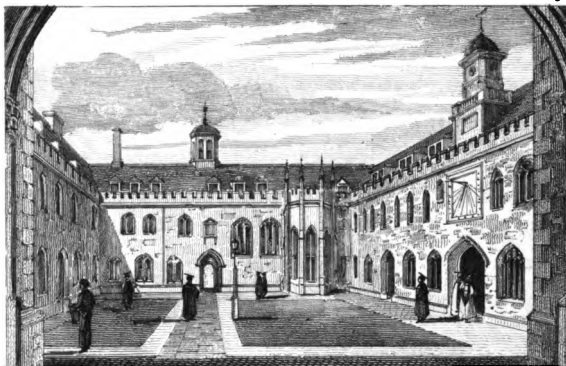
INTERNALLY,

The length is 291, breadth 45½, height 78 feet.

We shall close the description by observing, it is the beauty of Cambridge, and in many respects of all other buildings in the perpendicular style; simple in its plan, bold in its elevation, rich in detail, and exquisite in its execution, it must be seen and studied to be properly appreciated.

King's College consists of a provost, seventy fellows and scholars; the latter to be supplied by regular succession from Eton College; and there are thirty livings in its gift.

A prize of 6*l.* to such scholar for general good conduct and application to study. 20*l.* to be equally divided between such scholars as have been distinguished by learning and regularity of conduct. Two 5*l.* prizes for Latin declamations. A prize of 5*l.* for best translation of an English dramatic writer into Greek Iambics.



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

ST CATHERINE'S HALL.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

[Founded 1447.]

(*Visitor, the King.*)

THIS college was founded by two Queens—Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI. in 1446; and Elizabeth Widville, consort of Edward IV. in 1465. The foundation was begun by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid consort of Henry VI., who, observing the piety of her husband in founding King's College, devoted her mind wholly to erecting another close by it. This she began in 1448, dedicating it to St. Margaret and St. Bernard, and endowed it with revenues for the support of a principal and four fellows. The first stone of the chapel was laid for the queen by Sir John Wenlock, who caused the following words to be engraved on it: *Erit Dominæ nostræ Margarette Dominus in Refugium*

et lapis iste signum. "God shall be a refuge for Margaret our Queen, and this stone a testimony thereto." This was a little before the second war between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Sir John Wenlock was killed, and Henry VI. and his queen defeated.

The civil wars interrupted the work; but the prudence of Andrew Ducket, rector of St. Botolph's church (whom Queen Margaret had chosen president) so conciliated the favour of the house of York, that, besides obtaining benefactions for the college from George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, Lady Cicely, Duchess of York, and the illustrious Ladies Margaret Roos, Joanna Inglethorpe, and Joanna Borough, he prevailed on Queen Elizabeth (wife to Edward IV.) to complete what her professed enemy had begun; and by the above-mentioned and other benefactors, the number maintained on the foundation was advanced to a president and eighteen fellows; and afterwards, in the year 1504, the president and fellows founded an additional fellowship, and in 1546 appointed offices for four bible-clerks. The Queen Elizabeth above referred to, (who was the eldest daughter of Richard

Woodville, Earl Rivers,) has since been annually celebrated as a co-foundress of this college. King Richard III., while Duke of Gloucester, gave an estate for founding four fellowships; and, afterwards, at the request of his queen, made the considerable grant of all the estates of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, which were forfeited for his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII.: the Earl of Oxford's patrimony was restored as soon as Henry obtained the throne. The endowments have since been increased. David Hughes, B.D. fellow and vice-president, made the college his residuary legatee, by which it had his books, amounting to 2000 volumes, and 2000*l.* to be disposed of at the discretion of the master.

This college is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Cam, having King's College on the north side, and Catharine Hall on the east. The entrance is under a tower gateway to the principal court, 96 feet by 84 feet; the inner court is furnished with cloisters, and extends to the river, over which there is a curious wooden bridge of one arch (usually known by the name of the Mathematical Bridge), which leads to a fine grove of

lofty elms, pleasant walks and gardens, constituting a most agreeable retirement for the members of this society.

The library contains a large and useful collection of books. The hall is a neat, well-proportioned room, adorned with three fine portraits, in elegant carved and gilt frames, which were presented to this college by three sons of the Earl of Stamford. The centre picture is a very fine highly-finished portrait of Queen Elizabeth, consort of Edward IV. ; on one side is the portrait of Sir Thomas Smith ; on the other side the portrait of Erasmus, who was educated at this college.

The present establishment consists of a president, twenty fellows, forty-five scholars, and eight exhibitions. Ten livings are in its gift.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Two mathematical, five guineas each ; two for the best declamation, five guineas each ; and one of ten guineas, for the best composition in divinity by a Bachelor of Arts ; two of five guineas each to the best proficient in mathematics ; two of five guineas each for the best Latin declamation by undergraduates ; and prizes to the amount of six guineas among the freshmen.

CATHARINE HALL,

[Founded 1475,]

IN TRUMPINGTON STREET.

(Visitor, the King.)

THIS college, or hall, was founded by Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's College, and Chancellor of the University, who obtained a licence from Edward IV. in 1475, and endowed his college for a master and three fellows, dedicating the same to St. Catharine. In the reign of Edward VI. visitors were sent to Cambridge by the king, who ordained that there should then be six fellows; and, for the future, a greater or less number, in proportion to the revenues of the college. At present, the number of fellowships on the original foundation is the same as at its first establishment. The fellows must be natives of England, and there

cannot be more than two of any one county at the same time ; two of them at least must be in priest's, and one in deacon's orders.

The buildings of this college form three sides of a quadrangle, about 180 feet long by 120 broad ; the other side is open to Trumpington Street, from which it is separated by handsome iron palisadoes, and a piece of ground planted with lofty elms, forming a pleasant grove, and constituting a great ornament to that part of the town. The chapel on the north side of the court was consecrated in the year 1704, and is a handsome building of brick and stone ; and, including the ante-chapel, is about 75 feet long and 30 feet broad. In the ante-chapel is a monument of white marble, erected by Sir William Dawes, Bart., master of this hall, and afterwards Archbishop of York, in memory of his lady. Here is also the tomb of Dr. John Addenbrooke, fellow of the college, and founder of the hospital in this town, which bears his name. He died in 1719.

The hall, adjoining the chapel, is about 42 feet long and 24 feet broad, and contains a good painting of the founder.

There are in the combination-room a fine picture of St. Catharine, brought from Venice by Sir Charles Bunbury; a portrait of Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, formerly master of the college; and of Dr. John Gosling, master of Gonville and Caius College, who left the Bull inn to this society, for the maintenance of six scholars, and for other purposes.

Over the hall and combination-room is the library, which is very elegant. It was fitted up by Bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed his valuable collection of books to this college, and a salary of 20*l.* per annum for a librarian.

The master's lodge is a large building on the south side of the court; and, with the buildings for Mrs. Ramsden's fellows and scholars, extends as far to the eastward as the chapel on the opposite side, making a pleasing uniformity. For the completion of the college on this plan, an Act of Parliament was procured by the society in 1756, to enable them to purchase the site and erect the buildings for which Mrs. Ramsden's bequest had so amply provided.

Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Norwich to the mastership of this college.

Its present establishment consists of a master, fourteen fellows, and twenty-six scholars, and has four livings in its gift.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Books to the value of 5*l.* are given on the last Thursday before the division of the Easter Term, to the best proficient in classics on Mrs. Ramsden's foundation. There is annually a prize in books to the junior sophs and freshmen who are the best proficient in each year.

JESUS COLLEGE.

[Founded 1496.]

(Visitor, Bishop of Ely.)

THIS college was erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine nunnery, founded in the year 1133. It was originally dedicated to St. Mary; but when Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, endowed it with more ample revenues (on account of which some writers have deemed him the founder,) it acquired the name of St. Rhadegund, to which saint that monarch dedicated it, and built the conventual church about the year 1160: part of this building still remains, forming the present chapel of the college. This establishment flourished for several centuries; but, through the illicit conduct of its inmates, was at length dissolved by Henry VII. and Pope Alexander VI.

John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, visited this nunnery in the year 1487; and "it is probable that the many disorders he then found in that house, first suggested to him the thoughts of suppressing it, and converting it into a college of students; though it was some years before that design was put in execution. For afterwards, upon his representing the great irregularities of the nuns, he obtained of the king a patent, dated at Westminster, June 12, 1497, for dissolving the nunnery, and founding in its stead a perpetual college, to consist of one master, six fellows, and a certain number of scholars, for the increase of learning, piety, and virtue, to be called the College of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Rhadegund near Cambridge, to be governed by such statutes as he or his successors should think proper to make and ordain. But the bishop having thought proper to add to this title, that of the holy name JESUS, it was even in his time commonly called Jesus College," which name it has retained ever since. "His device was a cock, of which allusion to his name he was extremely fond, as appears by his placing the figure of that bird, with moral sentences upon

scrolls, in almost every part of the public buildings which he erected. These were many and expensive. He adorned almost all his manors with new buildings, and raised from the ground a noble hall and gallery in his palace at Ely: and the remainder of his revenues he spent in acts of hospitality and beneficence. He died at his castle of Wisbech, October 1, 1500, and was buried in the middle of a sumptuous chapel which he had built for himself at the east end of the north isle of the presbytery of his cathedral church.

This college is pleasantly situated between Cambridge and Barnwell, on the east side of the town. The principal front looks towards the south, and is about 180 feet in length: the entrance is by a grand gate to the first court, which forms three sides of a quadrangle, the west being open to the fields, and having a dwarf wall with iron palisadoes: the second court is cloistered all round. The chapel, from its shape and appearance, seems to have been the ancient conventual church, having a transept and a large square tower, rising from arches at their intersection with the nave. The chancel, or choir, is the only part at present used

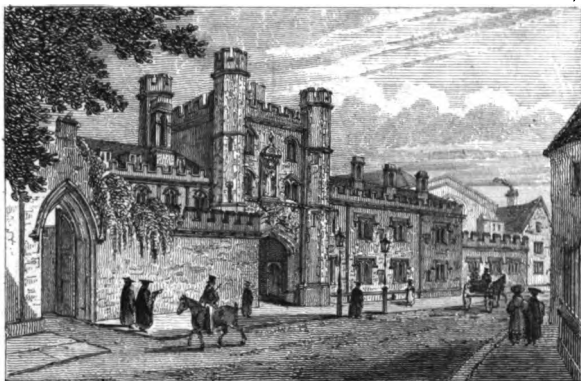
for divine service. The altar-piece exhibits the Presentation in the Temple, and was given, in 1796, by Dr. Pearce. The tomb of one of the nuns is yet remaining in the cross aisle, with this singular inscription—*Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta Rosata:*

By virtues guarded, and by manners graced,
Here, here, alas! is fair Rosata placed.

Near the south wall, lie the remains of the celebrated traveller, Dr. E. D. Clarke.

The hall is a handsome room, in which are three pictures:—A portrait of Tobias Rustat, Esq., who established eleven scholarships here, and was particularly distinguished for his extensive charities; a portrait of Richard Sterne, Archbishop of Canterbury; and a portrait of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, copied by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and presented to the society, by Lord Carysfort, in the year 1758.

The great prelate last mentioned, the first protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Thomas Cranmer, Esq. of an ancient family. His father died while he was very young: his mother, when he was fourteen years old, sent him to



R.R. Harrison del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.



R.R. Harrison del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Cambridge. In due time he was elected fellow of this college, where he was so well beloved, that, when his fellowship by marriage became vacant, his wife dying within a year after, the master and fellows chose him again. This favour he gratefully acknowledged, so that, when nominated to a fellowship at Oxford of greater emolument, and more likely to lead to preferment, he declined it, and chose rather to continue with his old fellow-collegians, who had given him so singular a proof of their affection. In the year 1523, he commenced D.D. being then in the thirty-fourth year of his age; he was chosen reader of the divinity lectures in his own college, and appointed by the University to be one of the examiners of those who took their degrees in divinity. These candidates he examined out of the Scriptures; and, finding many of them grossly ignorant, he rejected them as insufficient, advising them to apply closely to the study of the Holy Scriptures before they came for their degrees. Cranmer was a truly pious and learned man, heartily zealous in the cause of the reformation, yet a friend to the persons of those who most strenuously opposed it. From the day of his promotion to the

see of Canterbury, his thoughts were continually employed in getting the Scriptures translated into English; and as soon as some copies came to his hands, he sent one to the king, praying his Majesty to grant his subjects the liberty of using them without constraint, which was done in the year 1538. Injunctions were forthwith published, requiring an English Bible of the largest size to be procured for the use of every parish church, at the expense of the minister and churchwardens; and every attempt to discourage the people from reading or hearing the Scriptures was strictly prohibited. On the death of Henry VIII., Cranmer became one of the regents of the kingdom, and one of the executors of that monarch's will. The reformation now went on with great vigour, and the archbishop had a considerable hand in composing the homilies, and amending the liturgy. The succeeding reign of Mary was highly unfavourable, both to Cranmer and the cause he had espoused. Being committed to the Tower on a charge of heresy, he was sent from thence, in April 1554, with Ridley and Latimer, to Oxford, to engage in a public disputation with the popish divines; some time after which he

was tried, and condemned to the stake, and in the following year, 1555, he endured the flames, opposite Baliol College in Oxford, with all the gracious simplicity and fortitude of a Christian martyr.

This college now consists of a master, sixteen fellows, and nearly fifty scholars and exhibitioners. There are sixteen livings in gift.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Books to the value of 6*l.* for the best Latin and English declamation ; 20*l.* to one or more deserving Bachelors ; 10*l.* plate to the best mathematician ; 10*l.* plate or books to the best classic.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE,

[Founded 1505,]

IN ST. ANDREW'S STREET,

Was originally founded in the reign of King Henry VI. near Clare Hall, by the name of God's House, and was endowed by William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary, London, for twenty-four grammar scholars, in the year 1442. King Henry having occasion to remove this college for the purpose of enlarging the site of his newly-founded college (King's), gave to the society a house without Barnwell gate, opposite St. Andrew's church, which had belonged to the monks of Tilney and Denny. It was the king's intention, on account of his having removed the site, to augment the number of scholars to sixty (though never more than four lived there, for want of maintenance); but his design was prevented by the ensuing civil wars. The founda-

tion of this college is generally dated from its second and more ample establishment, in the year 1505, by Henry's maternal sister, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby. Being the mother of Henry VII., she obtained from that monarch a licence to complete what her half-brother had projected, changing the name from God's House, to Christ's College; and endowed it with lands for the support of a master, twelve fellows, and forty-seven scholars.

King Henry came to Cambridge principally, it is conjectured, to grace his mother's foundation. Lady Margaret visited Cambridge during the building of her college; and in her last will bestowed on it the following manors: viz. Malton, Meldred, and Beach, with divers lands and rents, all in the county of Cambridge; the manor of Ditesworth, with lands and tenements in Ditesworth Kegworth; Hathern and Wolton in Leicestershire; the abbey of Creyke, which was in the king's hands as dissolved and extinct, settled by the pope's authority and the king's licence, in Norfolk; the manor of Roydon in Essex; and Manerbier, an impropriation, in Wales.

By the increased endowments of this society, ample provision is made for the maintenance of a master, fifteen fellows, and sixty-nine scholars; and eighteen livings are in its gift.

Christopher Tancred, Esq. founded four studentships of nearly 80*l.* per annum each, which are tenable for eight years. These students, if of another college, are obliged to remove to Christ's. He likewise founded a scholarship for a native of Newmarket, or, in failure thereof, to the county of Cambridge.

This college is situated in St. Andrew's Street, opposite the church of that name. The ancient building consisted of one court, about 138 feet by 120 feet, which has been repaired and cased with stone. Behind this court is a more modern building, uniformly extending in length 150 feet; on the right some additional new buildings have been added, behind which are the college gardens, pleasingly laid out, with open and shady walks, ornamented with busts, alcoves, a bowling-green, handsome summer-house, and a cold bath. Here is a mulberry-tree planted by Milton, when a student of this college; the trunk is much decayed from age, but some of

the students, with a degree of sentiment which a classic education naturally inspires, have endeavoured to preserve this relic from further harm, by covering the decayed parts.

The chapel is neatly ornamented. On the north side of the altar is a handsome monument of white marble, erected to record the memory and friendship of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated together in this college. Sir John died at Constantinople, whither he had been sent on an embassy. His body was brought to England, and interred here by his friend Sir Thomas, who survived but a short period, and was buried in the same vault. In the east window are some well-executed portraits on glass, of Henry VII. and Lady Margaret the foundress.

The hall is a handsome room, in which is a good painting of the foundress; and in the combination-room is another portrait of her ladyship.

The celebrated Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester in 1535, received his education in this college. Of this plain, pious, and most zealous divine, it may be remarked, that he was one of the first and most useful reformers of the Church of England. He

was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, in the year 1470, and was sent to Cambridge in 1484, where, after taking his degrees, and entering into priest's orders, he zealously defended popery against the reformed opinions which had then discovered themselves in England. His zeal was so much noticed in the University, then attached to the Romish religion, that he was elected into the office of cross-bearer in all public processions. In the year 1523, having most candidly and sincerely compared the Romish principles he had espoused with those of the reformed, Latimer became convinced of his errors, forsook them, and embraced the latter doctrines, propagating them with the utmost zeal and integrity. In 1535 he accepted the living of West Kingston, in Wiltshire: shortly after the see of Worcester became vacant, and being offered to Latimer, without any solicitation on his part, he accepted it. When the Six Articles passed into an act, the bishop refused his vote, and thought it wrong to hold any office in a church where such terms of communion were required. He therefore resigned his bishopric, and shortly after, through the malice of his enemies, was brought under the dis-

pleasure of the king, was sent to the Tower, and suffered, in his old age, a cruel imprisonment of six years. Upon the change of government under King Edward VI. he was liberated, and it was proposed to restore him to his see; but this he declined, alleging his great age, and retired into private life, filling up his days with acts of kindness and beneficence, till called, in Queen Mary's reign, to suffer martyrdom for the glorious cause he had so long and so zealously espoused. He was burnt at Oxford, with Ridley, Bishop of London, to whom he thus addressed himself: "We shall this day, brother, light such a candle in England as shall never be put out."

A prize of 50*l.* together with a set of books is given to each of the three undergraduates who are the best proficient of their year.

And a prize of books of two guineas to the second in each year.

A medal of fifteen guineas for the best Latin dissertation on Christianity: another fifteen guineas for the best composition on some moral precept of the gospel: and one of ten guineas to the most distinct and graceful reader in chapel.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

[Founded 1511.]

IN ST. JOHN'S STREET, NEAR TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE origin of this establishment is enveloped in obscurity. We read that the site of the college was first an hospital for canons regular, founded by Neal, second Bishop of Ely, in 1134; and that Hugh of Balsham, tenth Bishop of Ely, afterwards made it a priory, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangelist.

It might have been expected that the monks of Old St. John's House would have taken warning by the fate of their frail sisters, the nuns of St. Rhadegund, who had been convicted of seducing to their cells the youth of the university; and whose convent had been dissolved, and converted into Jesus College. But so infatuated were these

dissolute hypocrites, that they went on in their old habits of vice and riot, till they not only squandered away their revenues, but pledged their most sacred utensils; and thus hastened the destruction of their house. Lady Margaret, the mother of Henry VII., who is well entitled to the honour of being remembered as the nursing mother of colleges and kings, having the foundation of this college in view, soon proposed that the old house should be dissolved by authority: but such is the uncertainty which attends the execution of the noblest designs, that before one effectual step could be taken, both the king and herself were no more!

Bishop Fisher, Henry Hornby, and Hugh Ashton, were entrusted with the execution of this great work. After encountering great difficulties, both from the avarice, prodigality, and obstinacy of Henry VIII., and from the Bishop of Ely, whose consent was also necessary, they at length succeeded in obtaining the incorporation of the old house with the new; and the bishop assigned over to the executors the site and mansion, and what revenues there were left, to found a college of

secular students, to endure for ever, and still to bear the name of St. John the Evangelist.

It was on the 20th of January 1510, that the executors, having overcome all difficulties, may be said to have laid the foundation-stone of this college. At this period, however, the prospect was not very bright. The sum of 80*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* was the whole of the revenues of the old house; and the king would not suffer more than 50*l.* per annum to be applied to the use of the society, out of the large estates of Lady Margaret in Somersetshire, Northamptonshire, and Devon, intended for that purpose. The charter of foundation, bearing date April 9, 1511, appoints the maintenance of a master and fifty scholars and fellows.

It will appear incredible, at present, how fifty fellows and scholars could be maintained from such a rent-roll as this. And the wonder will remain with an answer to the query. From the archives of the society it appears, that only 12*d.* a week was allowed for commons to a fellow, and 7*d.* to a scholar. And that 120*l.* was deemed sufficient to found a fellowship; for 5*l.* per annum would maintain him.

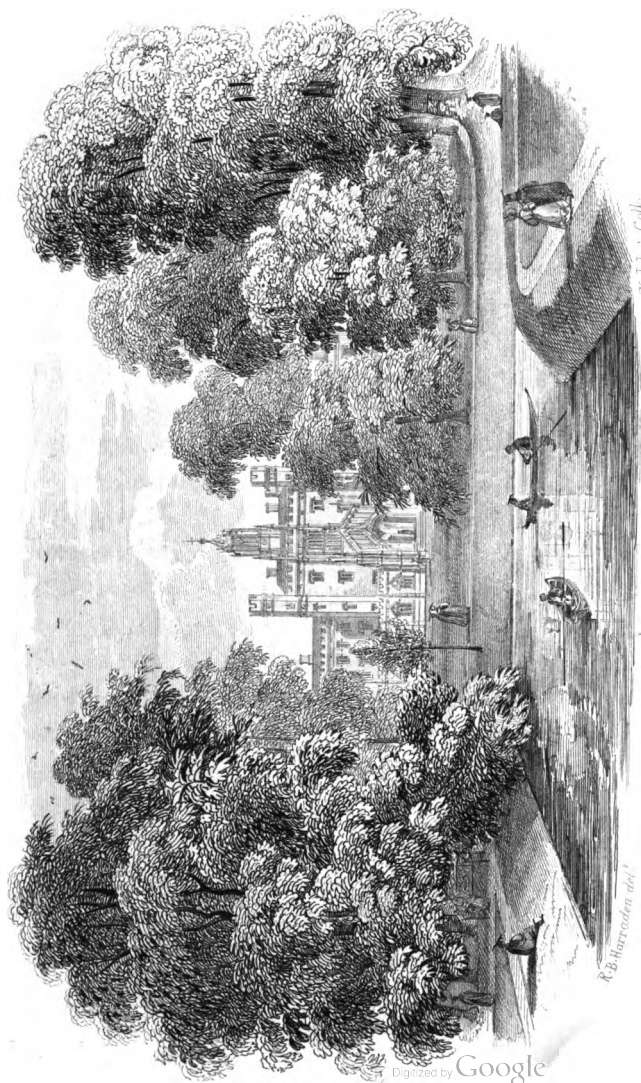
A second court, three stories high, more spacious than the first, was afterwards added: and its imperishable red brick even now betrays no marks of age or decay. King James I. on visiting this college, said on this occasion, "that there was no more difference between it and Trinity, consisting then of one large court, than between a shilling and two sixpences."

Bishop Williams, in Charles the First's time, began and completed the side of a third court, by building a fine library, which he also stocked with some valuable books. Soon after the whole square was completed; and this college not only occupies all that vast space between All Saints' church and the river Cam; but, on the opposite side of the river, a magnificent Gothic building has been erected, for the accommodation of students within the limits of the college.

In every revolutionary period, this house has been conspicuous for its loyalty. In the contest between the Parliament army and the king, none were more zealous in the cause of monarchy and the Church of England, than the members of this college. They were among the first to send their

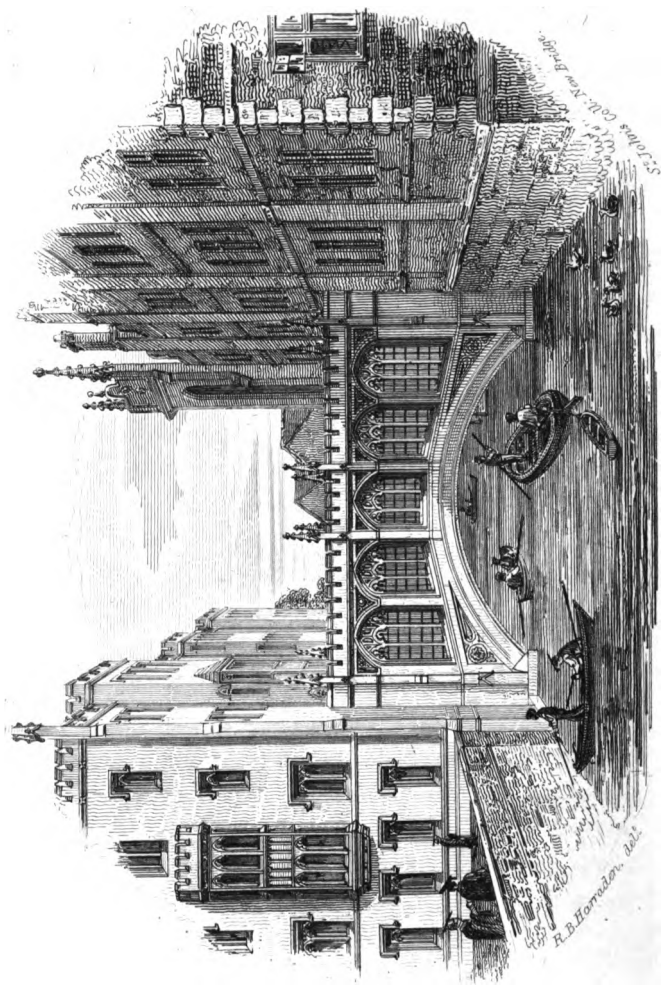
valuable and extensive plate to the king at York. Their venerable master was taken into custody for this daring act of loyalty, though the king had not then set up his standard at Nottingham. And, having been deprived of its communion-plate, and its valuable collection of ancient coins and medals, a little after, the college itself was converted into a prison for its former inhabitants, and the rest of the Cambridge loyalists.

This college is situated to the north of Trinity. And these two magnificent and respectable neighbours are commonly said to divide the university by the number of their students, and their extensive yet overflowing ranges of apartments. The entrance from the street is through an elegant cubic turretted gate-way, coeval with the building. The whole length of the three courts, from east to west, is about 500 feet. The first court, which is the original college, is 228 feet by 216 feet. On the north side stands the chapel. The west side is formed by the hall and kitchen, with butteries and other offices. The entrance to the master's lodge is between the hall and chapel in the north-east angle of this court, and is continued the whole length



St. John's Coll.

R.B. Harroden del.



Published by R.B. Hornaden, Cambridge, 1829.

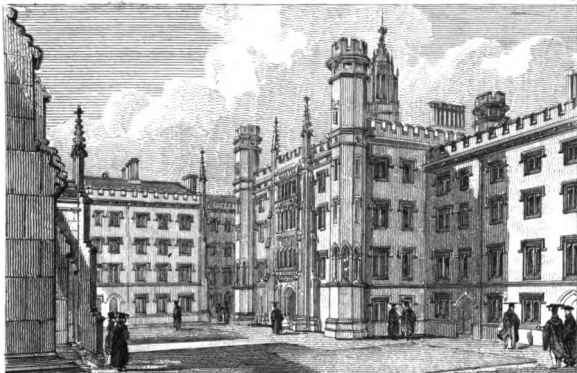
of the second court, on the middle story, till it opens into the library, a side of the third court in the same direction. The second or central court is still more extensive ; about 270 feet by 240 feet. It was built chiefly from the benefactions of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury. The third, which is smaller than either of the others, is washed on the west side by the Cam. A fine library forms the north side of this quadrangle.

From this third court you pass over a stone bridge of three arches into the walks, or over the covered bridge, through the cloisters, to the newly-erected Gothic spacious building already mentioned, and the walks, which have long been, very deservedly, the favourite parade of the town, and the admiration of strangers. In those which are open to every visitor till the evening, the eye of taste is gratified, as it traces one of the finest windings of the Cam, with an assemblage of every image that can administer delight, from wood, water, and a group of venerable turrets, which bespeak the presence of two of the most extensive colleges in the university. The stately elms which flank the curve of the lawns and meadows, are allowed

to be the largest and tallest in the kingdom. In the private walks, which are finely wooded like the others, is a summer-house, looking into the fields, and a spacious bowling-green. From hence, towards the fields, we enter a road, facing the principal walk from this college, which leads us through a large domain of new enclosure, almost as far as the village of Coton.

The chapel is separated into two parts by the organ gallery. Its length is 120 feet. The altar is embellished with a large modern painting of St. John preaching in the wilderness, by Sir R. Kerr Porter, presented to the society by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Epsom. On the floor is a brass plate, with a monkish figure of an ecclesiastic, and the arms of Zouch, probably a master of the old house. In the ante-chapel there is a singular monument of Hugh Ashton, and a modest marble to the memory of the celebrated Mr. Baker, the antiquary; besides some others of more modern date. Cathedral service is performed here on Sundays and holy-days.

The lodge is a grand suite of apartments, especially the ancient gallery, nearly 155 feet long, and now



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

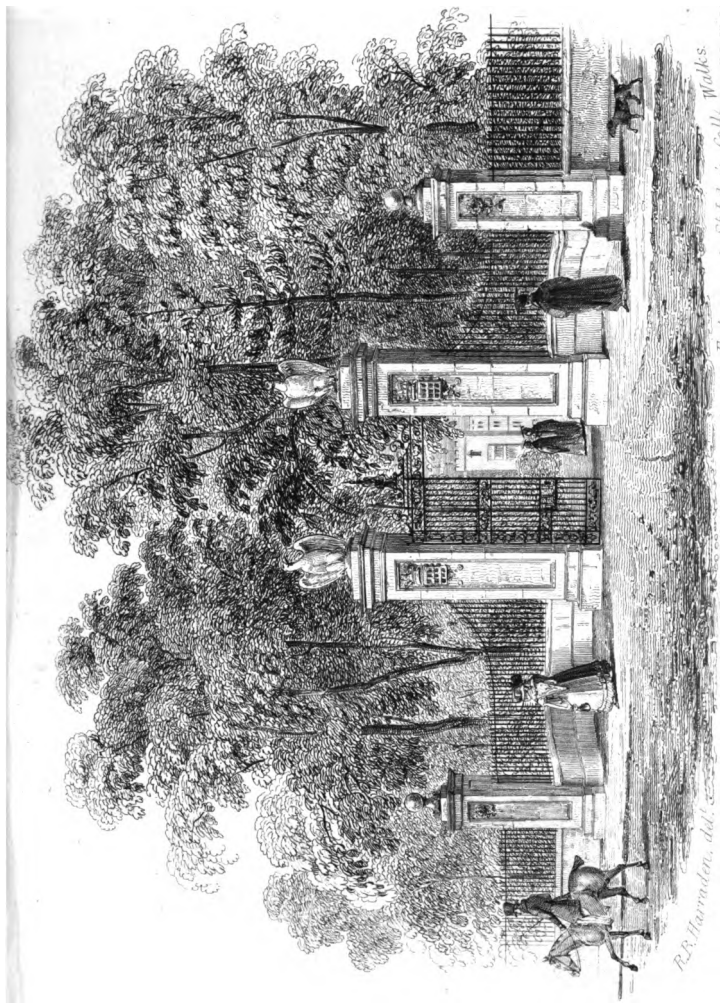
NEW COURT.
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

NEW CLOISTERS.
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.



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divided into a set of rooms, containing a numerous assemblage of portraits of benefactors and members of the college.

The hall is a fine lofty room about 60 feet by 30 feet, with a fine massy timber ornamented Gothic roof, lighted by a lantern opening in the centre. In this hall are likewise some good paintings of the foundress and other benefactors.

The library was built by Archbishop Williams, and contains one of the most valuable and extensive collections of books in the university. In divinity it is not to be easily surpassed. The last addition was the whole library of the late Dr. Gisborne, physician to the queen, &c., which chiefly consists of valuable modern books. A certain sum is laid out annually in the purchase of new publications. There is also a lock-up class of rare books and MSS. only accessible through the medium of the master of the college, and the Lady Margaret's professor; and one class, the gift of Matthew Prior, containing some of the most valuable French historians. It does not boast much in curiosities; but there is, in one cabinet, a complete *materia medica*, as it stood in the last age; and in others many Roman

urns, &c. with no contemptible collection of ancient coins.

The endowments of this college have been increased by numerous benefactions. They at present support a master, sixty-two fellows, one hundred and fourteen scholars, and several exhibitioners; and there are forty-five livings in its gift.

This college also nominates the head master to some schools; among which are the ancient and valuable foundations of Shrewsbury, Pocklington, Sedberg, Rivington, and Stamford.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—5*l.* to the best proficient in moral philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, whose names have appeared on the list of honours in the Senate House. Those who are in the first class at the two general examinations are entitled to a handsome prize of books, decorated with the college arms, &c. Similar rewards are likewise appropriated to those who have distinguished themselves by theses, Latin declamations, &c. About 100*l.* is usually allotted for these purposes. There are also prizes in books to the best readers in chapel, and for general good conduct.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

[Founded 1519.]

NEAR THE GREAT BRIDGE, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF
THE CAM.

THIS college occupies a portion of the site of St. Giles's priory, built by Picot, a Norman, (Baron of Bourne in this county), 1092: a small part of the original priory is supposed to remain in the southern angle of the college. The inmates of this house being removed to Barnwell Abbey, about twenty years afterwards, the premises seem to have been neglected till the year 1300; when the Ely monks, having sold their hostel on the site of which Trinity Hall now stands, associated with the monks of Ramsey and Walden, and jointly purchased the priory of St. Giles as a retreat for their studious brethren. This being converted into

a seminary for their improvement in university learning, was hence called Monks' College. In the reign of Henry VIII. the monks disposed of their possessions to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who erected a part of the present fabric in 1519, and changed the name into Buckingham College, intending to endow the same in some proportion to his own high and rich estate; but being soon afterwards condemned to the scaffold by the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, his designs were frustrated, and his possessions reverted to the crown.

In 1542, Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, Lord High Chancellor of England, obtained a grant of this college from King Henry VIII. and with it a charter of incorporation, changing the name to St. Mary Magdalene College, at the same time endowing it for a master and four fellows. the number of the latter has since been increased to seventeen, and several scholarships have also been added. Lord Audley reserved to himself during his life the disposal of the mastership; afterwards the patrons or visitors (in the words of the statute) are "*ejus hæredes Domini maneni de Walden.*"— This manor at his death became the property of

his only daughter, Margaret, the second wife of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (beheaded in 1572), and continued in the possession of her descendants, the Earls of Suffolk and Lords Howard de Walden, till 1745, when, upon the death of Henry Earl of Suffolk without issue, the manor of Walden and the house at Audley End descended to the issue of Lady Essex Howard, eldest daughter of James the third Earl of Suffolk, the wife of James Lord Griffin; her great grandson, Sir John-Griffin Griffin, K.B. in 1785 claimed and obtained the ancient barony of Howard de Walden, and was created, in 1788, Baron Braybrooke, with remainder to his cousin, Richard Aldworth Neville, of Billingbear, in Berkshire, to whom he left the manor of Walden at his death in 1797, and who is consequently visitor of this college.

This is the only college which stands on the north side of the river: it consists of two small and very neat courts; the first and largest about 110 feet by 78 feet, having the chapel and master's lodge on the north, and the hall on the east. The chapel is exceedingly neat; the altar-piece is in *alto relievo*, and represents the two Marys at the sepulchre, after

the resurrection. The hall is a good room, having a gallery and the combination-room at the south end of it. In the second court is a stone building, with a cloister in front; the body of which building is appropriated to the reception of the Pepysian library; and in the wings are the apartments of the fellows. This library was given to the college by Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of King Charles II. and King James II. In it are preserved many valuable publications, and some curious manuscripts; many very rare portraits and engravings; a large collection of old ballads, which are extremely curious and scarce; and the original narrative of the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. But what may be considered as the most valuable part of the library, is a collection of papers relating to the maritime affairs of this kingdom, collected and written by Mr. Pepys, who has been regarded by some as the founder of the present navy, from the great attention he bestowed on its concerns during the reigns of the above monarchs. A large folio volume in this collection contains a kind of series of fragments, selected as specimens of various hand-

writings, from about the year 900. In some of them the writing is so exceedingly minute, that it cannot be read without a magnifier, but with such aid the letters are perfectly distinct and legible. In the same book are some manuscript imitations of printing, so completely deceptive as to require considerable attention to discover the difference. Many other valuable curiosities are in this library. In the front of the building is the following inscription :

“ Mens cujusque is est quisque.”

“ BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA.”

At the back of the second court, and contiguous to the library, is a close laid out in lawns and walks for the use of the fellows, in which is a terrace, the remains of a very deep entrenchment, forming part of a Roman station.

This college consists of a master, seventeen fellows, thirty-eight scholars and exhibitioners ; and has seven livings in its gift.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Books to the amount of five or six guineas to the best proficient, at the annual examination, in classics and mathematics. A de-

clamation prize, value five guineas, given by Lord Braybrooke: a prize for the best English essay, value five guineas: a prize for the best Latin essay, three guineas: for the best reader in chapel, a prize value three guineas.



R. B. Harraden del.

R. W. Smart sculp.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
NEW BUILDINGS.



R. B. Harraden del.

R. W. Smart sculp.

CLARE HALL.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

[Founded 1546.]

THIS noble and magnificent college, the largest at present in the university, is situated between St. John's and Caius Colleges, and occupies the space between what is now called Trinity Street and the river. Its site was formerly occupied by no less than seven hostels,* and two ancient and considerable societies, frequently denominated colleges—St. Michael's and King's Hall, of which we subjoin a short description.

St. Michael's House was founded by Harvey Aunger, of Staunton in Suffolk, who was successively Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justice of the

* Gerrard's, St. Gregory's, St. Catharine's, St. Margaret's, Phiswick's (attached to Gonville Hall), Tiled hostel, and one unknown.

King's Bench. This eminent lawyer purchased a spacious mansion which stood near the south-west corner of the great court of the present college, in 1324, the seventeenth year of Edward II.; and in the next year, with the consent of the king and the bishop and convent of Ely, endowed it with the parish of St. Michael's in Cambridge, and two tenements, for the maintenance of a master and four fellows. In the next reign, the possessions of this establishment were augmented by John de Illegh, one of the executors of the founder, and by Alicia, relict of Sir Thomas Hesillarton. By means of these donations and other smaller benefactions, the society was enabled to purchase the advowsons of several parishes, to enlarge the college and improve the buildings. A part of the original structure is still remaining, and forms the kitchen of the present college. In the most flourishing state of St. Michael's House, it consisted of a master, ten fellows, and four bible clerks.

King's Hall was founded, in 1337, by King Edward III., who endowed it for a master and thirty fellows. Its situation was on the north side of the present college, and it extended nearly to

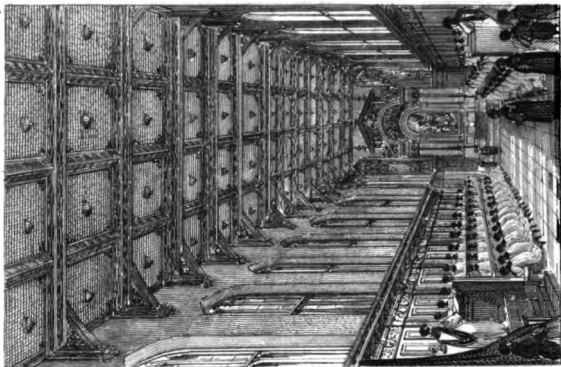
the river. It was a structure of considerable magnitude, capable of accommodating King Richard II. and his court, when he held a Parliament at Cambridge, in 1381. In addition to the funds of this society, the founder ordered that the members should receive cloth and furs, suitable to their several degrees, from the royal wardrobe; and this was continued to be done till the time of Henry VI. when an assignment of money was made, in the stead of the above materials, by the crown. The latter monarch gave them the appropriated rectory of Chesterton, and a conduit of fine water, which had formerly belonged to the Franciscans in this town. The nomination of all the members of this college was originally in the crown; but was transferred by Henry VI. to his two foundations, King's and Eton. Edward IV. resumed the right; and the vacancies continued to be filled by mandates from the reigning monarchs, till the college was surrendered.

The dissolution of religious houses generated great confusion in the University of Cambridge; and many, fearing a general decay of learning, had the resolution to represent their fears in a letter

to the king, who, on this occasion, relaxed from his wonted sternness, and informed them that, so far from seeking the destruction of colleges, it was his intention to erect a magnificent one with all the speed circumstances would allow; and, as a preparatory measure, he required the surrender of the above establishments, which were conveyed to him by an instrument given under the common seals of the respective societies, signed on the 29th of October, 1546.

The foundation of Trinity College took place the same year, the charter being dated December 19, 1546. It was dedicated, by King Henry VIII. the founder, to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. The chief purposes of its institution, as declared in the charter, were, "the enlargement and stability of the true Christian religion; the extirpation of errors and false opinions; the increase of piety and good letters; the knowledge of tongues; the education of youth in piety, virtue, good manners, and learning; and the relief of the poor and needy."

To the revenues of the suppressed houses, the king made great additions, and appointed his college to consist of a master and sixty fellows. Queen



R.W. Smart, sculp.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
CHURCH.

R.R. Burdett del.



R.R. Burdett del.

TRINITY COLLEGE
HALL.

R.W. Smart, sculp.

Mary added to the endowments of her father the rectories of Hevesham, Kendal, and Kirby-Lonsdale in Westmoreland, and Sedburgh and Aysgarth in Yorkshire, then producing a revenue of 338*l.* per annum.

Immediately after the division of Easter term, the junior sophs and freshmen are publicly examined in the hall, and divided into classes according to their respective merits; those who are in the first class of each year are entitled to a prize of books (to the amount of 10*l.* for each class), which are distributed on the commemoration-day.

The largest court of this college is next to the street; and the principal entrance to it is through an elegant turretted gateway, called the King's Gate, from its having been formerly the entrance to King's Hall. This gateway is ornamented on both sides with several stone statues, placed in niches, among which is one of Henry VIII., and with the coats of arms of several royal personages related to the founders. On the summit of this gateway was lately an observatory, built for the use of Sir Isaac Newton, and in which that great man frequently pursued his studies, the rooms in which he resided being under-

neath it. Having for some time been disused, and being besides ill adapted for accurate observation by the shaking of carriages passing by, it was taken down in 1797. Architecturally considered, the gateway is much improved by the removal of the observatory, having regained its original Gothic appearance. On the south side of this court, there is another entrance through a tower gateway, called the Queen's Gate, over which is a statue of Queen Elizabeth. Directly opposite to this, on the north side, is a tower with a clock, and a statue of Edward III. with the inscription, "*Pugno pro Patria.*" On the same side, adjoining, is the chapel. The master's lodge and hall, with the combination-room, occupy the west side of this quadrangle. The east and south sides, and part of the north side, consist of apartments for the fellows and students. In the middle of the court stands a large, handsome, octagonal conduit, which supplies the college, and, through the liberality of its members, several families in the town also, with excellent water, brought by a subterraneous aqueduct from a spring about a mile north-west of the town. Not far from the conduit, on the north side of the walk which leads to the lodge, is

a very excellent horizontal sun-dial, calculated for the latitude of Cambridge, and made by Troughton.

The chapel was begun by Queen Mary, and finished by her sister Elizabeth: it is an elegant structure in the Gothic style. The interior length of it is 204 feet, its breadth 34 feet, and its height 44 feet. The choir is very fine; on each side of it are rows of elegant stalls for the fellows, and seats below for the students. The numerous attendance of the members in term time, often to the number of 500, arranged in surplices and hoods according to their degrees, gives this place of worship, in this respect, superiority over every other chapel in the university. The altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting, by West, representing St. Michael binding Satan: it was the gift of Bishop Hinchcliffe, while master of the college. The cathedral service is constantly performed here on Sundays and holy-days; and in full term, particularly by candle-light, when the chapel is brilliantly illuminated, the sight is truly grand and impressive. The organ is one of the finest in England. In the ante-chapel is a most admirable piece of statuary, executed by Roubiliac, in his best style: it is a full-length figure, as large

as life, of Sir Isaac Newton. The philosopher is represented standing on a pedestal, in a Master of Arts' gown, with a prism in his hand, his benignant countenance turned upwards, with a look of profound meditation.* As this statue represents the greatest natural philosopher of any age or nation, so the execution of it may be said, with scarcely less propriety, to do honour to the most eminent sculptor. Dr. Robert Smith, master, was at the expense of its erection. In the ante-chapel there was also several ancient memorials of members of this society, who were interred within the walls; and several modern busts by Roubiliac, Flaxman, Chantry, &c. &c.

The master's lodge, which contains several grand and spacious apartments, adorned with many valuable portraits, has always, since the time of Queen Elizabeth, been the residence of the sovereigns when the university is honoured with a royal visit. King James, King Charles, and Queen Mary, lodged here. The judges, also, in their circuits, make this their residence during the assizes.

The hall is a very spacious building, strengthened

* A correct and highly approved engraving of this statue has been published by R. B. Harraden, opposite King's College.



Roubiliac sculp.

in Trinity Coll: Chapel Cambridge.

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with buttresses, and ornamented with pinnacles. Internally, the room is very grand, being finished in the mixed style of architecture which began in the reign of Henry VIII. Its extreme length is upwards of 100 feet, its breadth 40 feet, and its height above 50 feet. It is lighted by a lantern on the roof, and several windows, particularly by two large bow windows, one at each end of the high table; all the windows are embellished with many arms, in stained glass, of great and noble personages. The walls of the room are also decorated with whole-length portraits of Bacon, Newton, Bentley, and other eminent persons who have been students of the college.

Of the two combination-rooms, the most spacious is ornamented with a fine portrait, by Dance, of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, many years chancellor of this university; another, of the Marquis of Granby, leaning on his horse, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a third, of Prince William, the present Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the university, by Opie; all very elegantly framed.

From a passage on the east side of this square, you may pass to some newly-erected college lecture-

rooms, and other apartments built for the accommodation of tutors, &c.

The second court is more elegant, but less spacious, than the former; its measurement being only 228 feet north and south, and 148 feet east and west. This is generally called Neville's Court, from the name of the person (Dr. Thomas Neville) at whose expense, in the year 1609, it was principally formed. The library, at the west end, has been erected since that time. The north and south sides contain apartments for students; the east side is formed by the hall. This is built in a beautiful style of architecture: the colonnade and open parapet give lightness to two sides of it, and the sublime front of the library completes one of the finest architectural scenes which Cambridge has to display.

The building of the library was originally projected by Dr. Isaac Barrow, through whose exertions subscriptions to the amount of nearly 20,000*l.* were collected for the purpose. The architect is said to have been Sir Christopher Wren. The outside is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars, and various carvings and devices. Over the east front are four emblematic figures, intended to represent Divinity,

Law, Physic, and Mathematics ; these were executed by Mr. Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, the Poet Laureate. The bas-relief in the centre arch of this front represents Ptolemy receiving the New Greek Version of the Scriptures from the Seventy Interpreters.

It is the interior, however, of this structure which principally claims our admiration and regard: nothing superior to it can be found in any library in the world; and whether any apartment, appropriated to a similar purpose, can be referred to, as equalling its elegance and splendour, is certainly a question. The first impression of its beauty, on throwing open the folding-doors which lead into the room, is extremely vivid and delightful. The length of this splendid repository is nearly two hundred feet, its breadth forty, and its height thirty-eight. It is paved throughout with black and white marble. The library is divided into thirty classes, and judiciously disposed in cases of oak. On the top of each case is a fine bust of some distinguished literary character; the ancients being ranged on one side of the library, and the moderns on the other. Some fine carvings by Gibbons contribute also to the

embellishment of this admirable room. The south end is terminated by a window of painted glass, to which the attention of strangers is usually attracted, but which is more remarkable for its singularity than for the correctness of its design, or the delicacy of its execution. To bring together into one group, in such a manner as to make them contemporaries, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, and King George III., and to represent the last as preparing to reward the second, while Lord Bacon sits below as clerk to register the action, is surely a strange anachronism in the first place, and, in the second, a gross violation of propriety and truth. It must not be denied, however, that this window, with all its incongruities, when viewed from a proper distance, adds not a little to the general brilliancy of the room. It was painted from a design by Cipriani, at the expense of Dr. Robert Smith, a late master of the college, who bequeathed in his will 500*l.* for that purpose. At each end of the room stand pedestals, on which are placed marble busts of Ray, Willoughby, Bacon, and Newton, and on each side several others, by Roubiliac. Among the portraits in this library, whose merit entitles them to particular notice, are

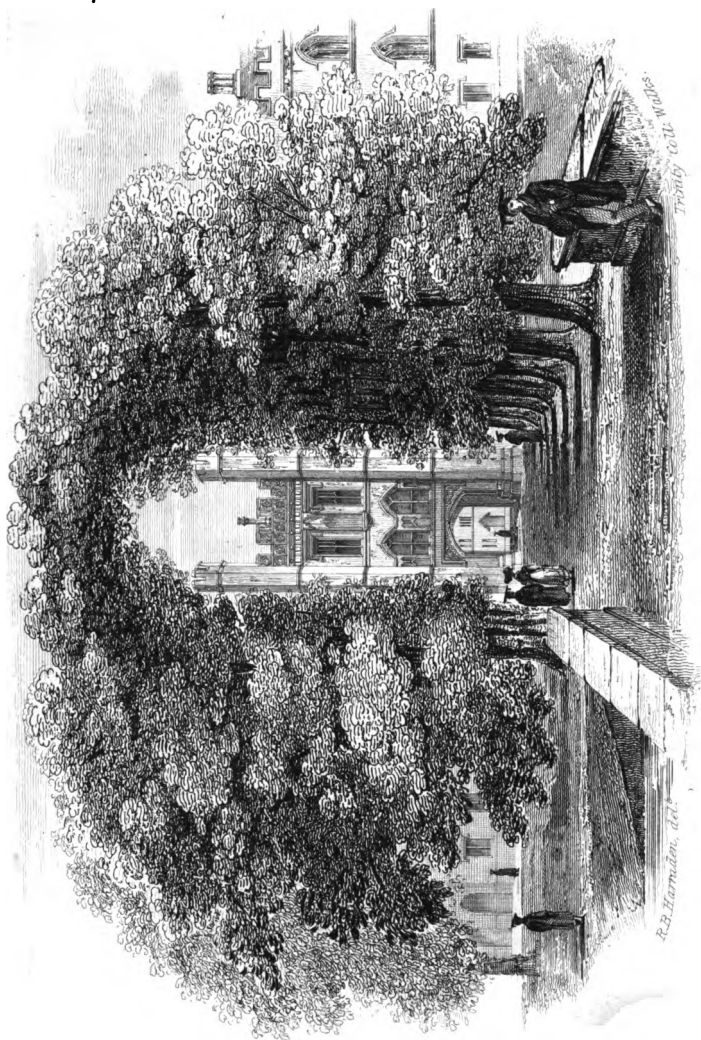
those of Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. Neville, Sir Henry Puckering, and Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; also an original half-length of Shakspeare, by Mark Garrard.

The books are both valuable and numerous, the collection having been frequently augmented by the gifts of different benefactors. Some very curious and interesting manuscripts are contained among the stores of this library; and several natural and artificial curiosities, from different parts of the world, are also preserved in cabinets fitted up for their reception. The vestibule is an elegant structure and at the bottom of the stairs is a collection of various ancient altars and stones, with inscriptions, from the Picts' Wall, the greater part of which were presented to this society by Sir Robert Cotton, with additional Grecian fragments by recent travellers. The library is open for the inspection of strangers every day, with the exception of Sundays.

A third court has very recently been added, and called King's Court. It is a handsome Gothic structure, and may be entered from Neville's Court from the cloister. It has an elegant front and gateway

into the walks, and also another to the town. Behind this court is a building called Gerrard's Hostel, containing rooms for students.

The public walks of the college are behind the library, on the western banks of the river, which, although navigable to some distance beyond the college, resembles a fine canal environed with pleasure-grounds: but, not being wide, does not admit of bridges upon a large scale. That, however, which this society has erected, is a very handsome one, consisting of three cycloidal arches. A beautiful vista, pointed by a view of the distant spire of Coton Church, ranges with the bridge, and connects both sides of the river. The limes which form it, having soared to a great height, assume, by the intersection of their branches, the shape of a fine Gothic arch. The other walks are bounded partly by limes and partly by very fine chesnut-trees, which form in the summer an agreeable umbrageous shelter from the rays of even the mid-day sun. These walks, like those of some other colleges, are constantly open in the day-time for the accommodation of the public. Beyond the road, which passes by the western extremity of the walks, another



Trinity Coll. Wadsworth

R.B. Hammon. del.

piece of ground has been recently laid out in serpentine and other walks, and planted with various kinds of forest trees and evergreens, which has extended the vista before mentioned. These are appropriated as a retreat for the fellows of the college.

When such names as those of Bacon, Barrow, Newton, and Bentley, are mentioned as belonging to any society, it seems unnecessary to search for other honours; but this college can boast of a multitude of other stars, of high magnitude and lustre.

The present establishment consists of a master, sixty fellows, four conducts, and sixty-nine scholars. It has fifty-six livings in its gift, and appoints masters to four public schools.

Various benefactions, to the amount of 136*l.* are consolidated, and divided among the resident sizars.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Dr. Paris left a prize of 4*l.* for the best Latin declamation. The successful student delivers, on the 6th of December, a panegyric upon some illustrious character. Dr. Hooper left three silver goblets as prizes; one of 10*l.*, the other two of 5*l.* value each, for the three best English declamations upon subjects relating to the history of

England. The person who gains the first prize, delivers in the chapel, on the commemoration-day, another declamation on a general subject. Mr. Greaves, of Fulbourn, left a prize of 10*l.* to a junior Bachelor of Arts, who writes the best essay on the conduct and character of King William III. Dr. Walker gave 10*l.* to be bestowed on one or more poor scholars, who shall appear to the master, vice-master, and senior dean, the most deserving when he applies for his Bachelor's degree. The sum of 5*l.* is given annually for a speech on Trinity Sunday. The best reader in chapel receives 4*l.*, the second 2*l.* at the discretion of the senior dean.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

[Founded 1584.]

IN ST. ANDREW'S STREET.

THIS college was erected on the site where Lady Alice, Countess of Oxford, founded a convent, in the year 1280, for Dominicans, or preaching friars. After the suppression of monasteries, it became the dwelling-house of one Mr. Sherwood, and was afterwards purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, of whom he obtained a charter of incorporation. He founded this college in 1584, and endowed it with maintenance for a master, three fellows, and four scholars. It is related by Fuller, among the gossiping stories with which he has so plentifully bestrewed his history, that some time after, being at court, the Queen said, "Sir Walter,

I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation.” “No, madam,” saith he, “far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof.” Since that period, the revenues of the college have been enlarged by various donations, whereby the number of fellowships has been increased to fifteen; and the scholarships and exhibitions amount to nearly one hundred; and there are sixteen livings in its gift.

The situation of this college, at the south-east extremity of the town, is extremely pleasant. It consists of a grand front and court, 107 by 128 feet, and a smaller one lately added, surrounded with stone buildings. The hall, the combination-room, and the master's lodge, form the north side; a lofty building, with spacious rooms for the fellows and students, occupies the south side. The chapel and a range of cloisters in front, over which is the library, form the east side; and a cloister, with rooms over it, forms the west front, next St. Andrew's Street. This college, although not ancient, has been nearly re-constructed, upon a new plan, with much taste. The principal front is very handsome.

The chapel, including the ante-chapel, is 84 feet long and 30 broad: it was designed by Archbishop Sancroft. The foundation was begun in 1668, and the whole was completed in 1677. The expense was defrayed by subscriptions: the principal benefactor was Sir Robert Gayer, K.B. who contributed 1040*l*. It is extremely well furnished. The flooring is marble, and the ceiling ornamented with stucco. There is a neat organ, and a gallery for the master. Over the altar is a painting of the Return of the Prodigal Son, by Amiconi. At the entrance of the chapel is a memorial for Lawrence Chadderton, the first master of the college, and one of the translators of the Bible, who died in 1640, at the age of 103. In the cloister near the chapel door is a tablet in memory of Dr. Farmer, the late master, who distinguished himself as a commentator on Shakspeare. Over the cloisters is a picture gallery, containing many very interesting portraits.

The library is small; but the books, principally on divinity, are well chosen; and many are both scarce and valuable. Archbishop Sancroft added to the store, the gift of his own collection.

The hall is a neat, elegant room, fitted up with

much taste; at the upper end is a fine portrait of Sir Wolston Dixie, a benefactor; and on each side is a spacious bow window; at the lower end of the room is a music-gallery. The combination-room adjoins the hall, and is a neat apartment. Adjoining the front the whole of the Bungy Buildings have been re-built, (but not in good taste with the rest of the college,) with new buildings behind forming another court.

On Tuesday the 15th of October, 1811, between three and four in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in the south side of the principal court of this college. Nothing less was expected than the destruction of the whole college; but, owing to the great and meritorious exertions of the firemen and populace, and the wind fortunately changing about six o'clock, the flames were confined to the range of buildings in which they originated. The loss of the college on this lamentable occasion was supposed to be not less than seven or eight thousand pounds. The insurance amounted only to 3,500*l*. The cause of this calamity was accidental.

In the following year, the society, aided by the liberal donations of many noblemen and gentlemen



R. B. Harraden del.

R. W. Smart sculp.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.



R. B. Harraden del.

R. W. Smart sculp.

JESUS COLLEGE.

who had received their education at this college, restored the building to its former elegant state; and, very recently, additional buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the increased number of students.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Five guineas, to be expended in books, for the best declamation. Three guineas, to be expended in books, for the second best. Plate to the value of 12*l.* for the best proficient in each year amongst the commencing bachelors of arts; to which sum, should he appear in the first Tripos, Mr. Hubbard made a similar addition to a bachelor of arts who ranks the highest.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE,

[Founded 1598,]

IN SIDNEY STREET,

Was erected on the site of a monastery of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, originally established in the town about the reign of Henry III., but removed to this spot by Edward I. This monastery was famous for being the place where the public exercises were kept previous to the establishment of the schools. On the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII. this was granted to the master and fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchased by the executors of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, and widow to Thomas Radcliffe, third Earl of Sussex. This lady, by will, dated December 6th, 1588, bequeathed 5000*l.* and some other property, for the purchasing of land, and the erection of a college,

competent for one master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars. She appointed Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, and her nephew, Sir John (afterwards Lord) Harrington, her executors; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, she named overseers of her will. She died shortly after, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. These noble executors, in pursuance of the will of the testatrix, and according to her desire and the direction therein, in her name presented to Queen Elizabeth a jewel, being like a star of rubies and diamonds, worth 140*l.*, having on the back a hand offering up a heart to a crown. At the delivery of this present they humbly requested of her Majesty a mortmain to found a college, which was granted. Their next object was to purchase of Trinity College, the ground and buildings of the before-mentioned monastery, procuring the same to be passed unto them in fee-farm, by Act of Parliament. Here they laid the foundation of the new college, the first stone being placed on the 25th of May, 1595; and the whole building, which consisted of the present principal court, was completed in 1598: but the bequest being insufficient to defray the cost of the

buildings, and support an establishment so extensive as that intended by the foundress, the fellows were reduced by the executors to the number of seven.

Shortly after the foundation, the second court was built at the expense of Sir Francis Clerk; the same benefactor founded four fellowships and scholarships, and augmented the foundation scholarships. Sir John Brereton, who was one of the first scholars of this house, and afterwards became the king's Serjeant for Ireland, in his last will bequeathed upwards of 2000*l.* to this society. Sir John Hart, citizen of London, added two fellowships to the foundation.

John Shelley Sidney, Esq. of Penshurst, in Sussex, is visitor, being the nearest heir of the foundress. In failure of an heir it would devolve to the crown, no visitor being appointed by the statutes; but there is an appeal, in certain cases, to the masters of Christ and Emmanuel.

This structure is situated on the east side of Sidney Street, near the end of Jesus Lane, and consists of two courts; the first is 98 feet by 77 feet, the second of somewhat smaller dimensions. The college has lately undergone repairs, with consider-



R.B. Harroden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

SIDNEY SUSSEX
COLLEGE



R.B. Harroden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

OBSERVATORY.

able improvements and embellishments, and forms as fine a façade as any college of its size. The walls of the college extend a considerable distance, enclosing the gardens and pleasure grounds: in the fellows' garden is a spacious bowling-green, a pleasant summer-house, a shrubbery, and choice fruit-trees. In this garden there is also a singular pear-tree, of a great age, said to have been planted by Oliver Cromwell.

The college remained without a chapel several years; at length different benefactors enabled the society to erect one, in the place of the ancient dormitory, evident marks of which were discernable in the concavities of the walls. The chapel and library were rebuilt in the year 1780, under the direction of Dr. Elliston, the late master, chiefly from plans given by Mr. Essex. The chapel is 57 feet long and 24 feet broad; it is particularly neat, and reflects considerable credit on the taste and judgment of the architect. It has lately been gothisized and rendered uniform with the rest of the college. The altar-piece is a good picture by Pittoni, a Venetian; the composition and colouring are excellent. The subject is a Repose in the Flight of the Holy Family

to Egypt. This painting was purchased at Venice, purposely for the chapel, by Mr. Smith, the English resident. At the opposite end of the chapel is a gallery for the use of the master and family.

In the library, which is conveniently contrived as a study to the master's rooms, is a good collection of books, great part of which were the legacy of Dr. Francis Sawyer Parris, formerly master of the college, who also bequeathed to it the sum of 600*l*. Among the curiosities of this library may be noticed several copies of the Vulgate, some of the works of Bede, and some old French and English works: but the most valuable are a copy of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in Gothic characters, and St. Augustin's Letters most beautifully written: both the latter are on vellum. There is also a Turkish Almanack very neatly written; a tract in the characters used by the Manchu Tartars, and a copy of Schindler's *Lexicon* interleaved, with many MS. notes by the learned Castell. One of the most curious objects is a cast in gypsum, of Oliver Cromwell, made for the celebrated Bernini; though some think it was executed by him, from a plaster impression taken from the Protector's face after his death, and sent to Italy

for the purpose. The cast was presented to the college a few years since by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, Regius Professor of Botany.

The master's lodge consists of several elegant apartments, well fitted up and furnished with several portraits; among others, an original of the foundress at full length; a portrait of the learned and pious Mr. William Wollaston, and one of Oliver Cromwell, in crayons, supposed to be by Cowper.

The hall is an elegant room, about 60 feet long and 27 feet broad, and proportionably high; at the entrance is a music-gallery supported by pillars forming a vestibule; and at the upper end is a handsome bow window.

The present establishment consists of a master, eleven fellows, a mathematical lecturer, twenty-two scholarships, and eight exhibitions; and there are six livings in its gift.

Mr. Taylor founded a mathematical lectureship in this college, of 120*l.* per annum, which is not tenable with a fellowship, nor need it necessarily be given to a member of the society.

ANNUAL PRIZES.—Two mathematical, of 10*l.*; another of 9*l.*; one classical of 6*l.* to be expended

in books ; one of 10*l*. for the best proficient in mathematics at the time of taking the degree of B.A. There are likewise prizes for Latin and English declamations, a Latin theme, and best reader in chapel.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

[Founded 1800.]

NEAR THE SOUTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE TOWN.

THE ground upon which this college is now building, and which from time immemorial has been called the Leys, or Leas, formerly belonged to St. Thomas's hostel, which stood on the spot now occupied by the orchard belonging to the master of Pembroke Hall.

The founder of this college, the erection of which forms a new era in the history of Cambridge, was Sir George Downing, Bart. of Gamlingay Park, in the county of Cambridge; who, by will, dated 1717, devised his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, first to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, and afterwards to other relations in succession; and in failure thereof, to build and

found a college in the University of Cambridge, upon a plan to be approved by the two archbishops and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, to be called DOWNING COLLEGE. The testator died in the year 1749, and his property descended to Sir Jacob, who died in 1764, (the other devisees having previously died without issue.) Upon this event the foundation ought immediately to have been carried into execution: but the estates were in the possession of Lady Downing, and afterwards of her devisees, without any real title; and when the University sued in Chancery for the establishment of the college, the party in possession resisted the suit in that court. A decree however was obtained in favour of the foundation in 1769.

The validity of the original will immediately became a subject of legal inquiry; and, after many years' litigation, was at length established. The charter for the incorporation of the new college was forthwith prepared; and having been fully examined by the Privy Council, and approved by his Majesty, the Great Seal was affixed to it by the Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22nd of September, 1800. The trustees, in pursuance of their duty,



R.B. Harraden del.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

R.W. Smart sculp.



R.B. Harraden del.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

R.W. Smart sculp.

immediately sought out a proper situation for the new college; and at length they obtained for this purpose, by purchase from Pembroke College and the Corporation, St. Thomas's Leys, where the first stone of the college was laid, with great solemnity, on the 18th of May, 1807, by the master, professors, and fellows, first appointed in the charter.

The whole college (which will shortly be completed) is to be built after the designs of William Wilkins, Esq. of Caius College; and in the Grecian style of architecture. It is to consist of a quadrangle, the west side of which is finished, embracing the hall, which is extremely handsome, the residence of the professor of law, and apartments for the students. A part of the east side is also built, comprising the master's lodge (of the Ionic order), the residence of the professor of medicine, with apartments for the fellows. The chapel and library are to occupy the south side, and the north is to be appropriated to the use of the students.

The grounds are already laid out, with great taste, in a diversified manner, and, from their open situation, have a commanding aspect of many of the principal buildings in the university. This insti-

tution is to consist of a master, a professor of the laws of England, a professor of medicine, sixteen fellows, and six scholars. It possesses most of the advantages which are common to the other colleges, and some which are peculiar to itself: the most important of which is, that the fellowships are open to all counties, as well as to both universities. There is but one living in the gift of this college.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OF

THE UNIVERSITY.

HAVING described the most important edifices belonging to the several colleges considered as separate bodies, we shall proceed to give some account of public buildings belonging to the University at large, in its corporate, or its senatorial capacity. The principal of these are—the SCHOOLS, the PUBLIC LIBRARY, the SENATE HOUSE, and the UNIVERSITY CHURCH, which together form three sides of a beautiful square, situated near the centre of the town; and, in conjunction with King's chapel, constitute as fine an assemblage of rich and diversified architecture, as perhaps any part of Europe can boast. We shall notice them in the order here mentioned.

THE SCHOOLS

are on the west side of the square, the entrance to them being under the public library: they comprise a set of apartments, in which lectures are given by several of the professors, and disputations are held as exercises for degrees, &c. These exercises were originally kept in private houses, hired for the purpose every ten years. It appears from Fuller, that "the house of John Goldcorn, enclosed in the site of Caius College, and the Franciscan monastery, where Sidney College now stands," served the University a long time for the above purpose. But the inconvenience of this mode of engaging apartments increased so much with the number of students, as to render it highly desirable for the University to have rooms of its own, solely appropriated to their respective purposes: accordingly, in the year 1440, the Public Schools were begun upon their present site, partly at the expense of the University, and partly by the contributions of various individuals.

These buildings form a quadrangular court, of which the PHILOSOPHY SCHOOLS occupy the west

side. They were built at the expense of the University, and contain the following curious paintings:— A plan of the city of Jerusalem, as it appeared in 1674, done at Smyrna, by order of the French ambassador, the Lord Noenlet, then visiting the Holy Land; and a large painting, representing two processions of the University, in which are included seventy-four figures in the costume of 1590.

The DIVINITY SCHOOLS, on the north side, were built in 1440, at the expense of Sir William Thorpe, of Lincolnshire. In the registrar's office, at one of these schools, is deposited the rich canopy of cloth and gold which was carried over Queen Elizabeth when she visited the University.

The SCHOOLS FOR LAW AND PHYSIC, on the south side, were built by Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham, and Chancellor of the University: he was assisted, however, by some private benefactions. An emblematical figure of Glory, executed by J. Baratta, of Florence, in 1715, has been recently placed at the east end of these schools; it was given to the University by Sir P. Burrell, and was originally placed in the Senate House, from

whence it was removed on the erection of Mr. Pitt's statue.

The LECTURE ROOMS, on the east side, now used by the Norrisian, Plumian, and some other professors, were originally built by Rotherham, Archbishop of York, in 1475; and, in 1795, were fitted up for the purposes to which they are now applied. In other apartments of this building the professor of modern history delivers his lectures.

In the ANATOMICAL SCHOOLS, which are situated near the Botanic Gardens, lectures are usually given, and dissections occasionally performed, by the professor.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The University Library, which now occupies the whole quadrangle of apartments over the schools, was originally contained in those on the east side of this quadrangle; afterwards the north side was added, and was furnished with a valuable collection of books, about the year 1480, partly at the expense of Rotherham, Archbishop of York, and Tunstal, Bishop of Durham. In consequence of that neglect in its superintendence, to which even the best institutions

are liable, the books in this library were mostly lost or injured, so that very few remained which were worth preserving. At length, however, these losses were more than compensated by three successive archbishops, whom Fuller, with his usual quaintness, denominates, "Painful Parker, Pious Grindall, and Politick Bancroft;" the library too was more conveniently and handsomely shelved, for the reception of the books, at the expense of Sir John Woollaston, an alderman of London. In the year 1748, the sum of 2000*l.* was voted by Parliament for repairing the library at Cambridge. That part of the building which now constitutes the east front, and is denominated the New Library, was rebuilt by subscription in 1745, in a very handsome style, by Stephen Wright: it has lately been more conveniently fitted up with great taste.

The principal benefaction of books to the University Library was made in the early part of the last century, by George I. In the year 1714 died "Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Ely, a great collector of scarce and valuable books, both printed and MSS. The collection that he had made was indeed so considerable (amounting to upwards of 30,000 volumes),

as to be thought worthy of royal notice ; and was purchased, after his decease, by his Majesty King George I., for six thousand guineas, and given as a token of his royal favour to the University of Cambridge." The king also contributed the sum of 2000*l.* towards fitting up rooms for their reception : the prince gave 1000*l.*, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Chandos, the Archbishop of York, and the Earl of Anglesea, 500*l.* each, for the same purpose. By means of these and several smaller benefactions, a list of which is suspended in the library, the north and west sides were fitted up and furnished.

The present collection of books is very large, and peculiarly valuable, as it contains, in addition to the most highly esteemed works in all languages and on all subjects, copies of many scarce and curious editions of celebrated authors. The number of volumes at present belonging to the library is not less than one hundred thousand. Among the curious books and valuable manuscripts to be found in this extensive library, we deem it proper to specify the following :—Copies of the first editions of the Greek and Latin Classics and Historians ;

particularly the *Catholicon*, printed by Faust, in 1460; Tully's Offices, at Mentz, in 1466; Cicero's Orations, 1470; his Epistles, on vellum, 1471; Pliny's Natural History, on vellum, 1476; also the greater part of the works printed by William Caxton, the first printer in England. The manuscripts, besides many of inferior value, include the celebrated one of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, given to the University by Theodore Beza, and generally believed to be as old as any manuscript extant; also a copy of *Magna Charta*, on vellum. Of the eastern manuscripts, the most remarkable are, a fair copy of the Koran, written on paper made from cotton; a most beautiful Persian manuscript, finely illuminated, written in 1388, being a treatise on Astronomy and Natural History, with very brilliant figures; a curious book, very neatly written with a stylus on reed, the ancient papyrus; six small portfolios of Chinese manuscripts; and, lastly, the Hebrew and Syriac manuscripts, consisting of about fifty volumes, which Dr. Claudius Buchanan brought from India, and has added to the collection. Among those last mentioned, the most worthy of notice

appear to be—a Syriac Bible, in two folio volumes, written on vellum in the Estrangelo Syriac character, and accompanied with coloured drawings; also, a curious roll of the Pentateuch, consisting of thirty-four goat-skins dyed red, on which are 117 columns of writing, perfectly clear and legible: the first of these was found in one of the churches of the Syrian Christians, in the interior of Travancore, at the foot of the mountain, in the year 1806; and the second was discovered in the record chest of the Black Jews, in the interior of Malayala in India, in the same year, and was presented by them to Dr. Buchanan: it is probably one of the most ancient MSS. which the East can produce.

Some collections of curious drawings and prints are also preserved here: among the latter is a portfolio of Rembrandt's etchings, valued at 500*l.*; also, some excellent engravings of shells, the plates of a folio volume presented to the University by the late King of Denmark, in 1771. Among the drawings, is a very curious one presented by the Royal Society, representing the foot of a mummy with a bulbous root at the bottom, which, after being confined nearly 2000 years, vegetated on exposure to the air.

Near the entrance into the east room, within a mahogany case, is a beautiful facsimile, in plaster-of-paris, of the remarkable triple inscription found at Rosetta, the possession of which General Menou so warmly contested with the commander-in-chief of the British forces. It was delivered by the French to Dr. E. D. Clarke, at Alexandria, in 1801, by order of Lord Hutchinson, previous to their evacuation of that city.

This library contains several portraits, among which is that of Charles I. by Vandyke; and one of Dr. Richard Ling, Chancellor in 1352, lately presented to the University by Mr. Patterson, of Hull.

From this library all members of the Senate, that is, all who have taken the degree of M.A., and all Bachelors of Law and Physic in the University, are entitled to the use of books at any time; but they are not allowed to remove to their own apartments more than ten volumes, which is the greatest number any person can have in his possession at one time. The vice-chancellor and the librarians have power to dispense with this restriction in any particular case, if they are unanimously of opinion

that sufficient reasons are assigned for such dispensation. Undergraduates may also be accommodated with books, by obtaining a note from a privileged person. The books in all cases must be returned to the library on a day specified in each quarter. The sub-librarian attends from ten to two o'clock, to deliver books and show the library.

IN THE VESTIBULE OF THE LIBRARY

are deposited several curious relics of antiquity, principally marble, brought from the shores of the Euxine, the Mediterranean, and the Archipelago, by the celebrated traveller Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, late Professor of Mineralogy in this University. Of these, the most worthy of attention, as well as the most conspicuous in point of magnitude, is a fine specimen of Grecian sculpture, being the upper part of a mutilated colossal statue of CERES, taken from the ruins of the temple at *Eleusis*. In its present state the block of marble alone, without the pedestal, which was made to set it on, weighs nearly two tons. The following short account of this interesting piece of antiquity, is extracted from Dr. Clarke's

“ Testimonies of different Authors respecting the Colossal Statue of Ceres,” published in 1803, on the 1st of July, in which year the statue was placed in the situation it now occupies.

“ The Mystic Temple at Eleusis was erected by Pericles for the solemnities of the festival of Ceres.”
—“ Every thing that the arts of Greece could afford, in the period of their greatest splendour, aided by the genius, the taste, and the profusion of their great patron, was lavished upon this building. The effect of its beauty and prodigious magnitude is described as exciting a degree of astonishment.”—
“ Its materials were of the white marble of Mount Pentelicus.”—“ At the end of the fourth century this beautiful superstructure fell a sacrifice to Gothic devastation.”—“ Thirteen centuries had elapsed . . . when it became noticed by an English traveller,” Mr. Wheler.—“ It is now above an hundred and twenty-seven years since this statue was first discovered by Wheler, and made known to the world by the publication of his travels. During all that period, various attempts were made for its removal” by different ambassadors and envoys residing at Constantinople, but without success.

At length, however, two indefatigable travellers of our own country (our author and Mr. Cripps), succeeded, without "diplomatic power or patronage," not only in obtaining possession of the statue, but also in effecting its removal, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they laboured in being destitute of proper mechanical apparatus to act upon so weighty a mass. A statement of the difficulties they encountered in both these respects, and of the skill and perseverance employed in surmounting them, is given in the pamphlet already referred to. The same information may be obtained from a larger work of the same author, published in 1809, and entitled, "*Greek Marbles*," &c., which contains also several engraved illustrations of the statue, and a distinct account of the other Grecian antiquities placed by him in the vestibule, amounting in all to thirty-eight in number; besides a history of the cast from the famous Rosetta stone, mentioned above, and Professor Porson's translation of the inscription, as restored from its imperfect state by that celebrated scholar. There is a very beautifully executed bust, by Chantrey, of Dr. E. D. Clarke, placed among the Greek marbles collected by Clarke and Cripps.

The following pieces of antique sculpture are also deposited in the Vestibule :—

A representation, in marble, of an ancient Scenic Mask, from the ruins of the Theatre of Stratonice, now Adrianople, in Asia Minor, presented by Mr. Robert Walpole, of Trinity College.

An altar of Parian marble, brought from Delos by an ancestor of the Rev. Bridges Harvey, of Jesus College.

A marble bas-relief, brought from Athens by the Earl of Aberdeen, late of St. John's College.

A most exquisite piece of sculpture in bas-relief, representing Victory in her car, and probably alluding to the career of conquest which marked the marches of Alexander's army in Asia. It was found in the castle of Pergamos, in Lydia, about sixty feet from the ground, and brought to England by the late Captain George Clarke, of the royal navy.

Near the top of the staircase leading to the Library, is a very good picture, by Reinagle, of Mr. John Nicholson, formerly a bookseller of this town, who died in 1796. Upon the walls, round the landing, is hung a drawing by Launcelot Brown, Esq., commonly termed *Capability Brown*,

for the enlargement and improvement of the college walks ; also several designs by Mr. John Soane, the architect, for a museum, &c. &c.

SENATE HOUSE.

This magnificent building, in which degrees are conferred, and other public business of the University is transacted, is of the Corinthian order, richly ornamented, and built of Portland stone. To the beauty of its elevation a high degree of praise has been uniformly and very deservedly assigned. The foundation of this building (which was erected at the expense of the University, aided by a very liberal subscription) was laid on the 22nd of June, 1722; and about the year 1730 it was so far completed as to be applied to its intended use ; but it was not till the year 1766 that the west end was entirely finished.

The outside is adorned with Corinthian pilasters, between a double row of sash windows ; and a stone balustrade surrounds the top. In the middle of the front, to the south, is a grand pediment, supported by four fluted Corinthian columns, with full capitals ;



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

**SENATE HOUSE.
AND GREAT ST MARY'S CHURCH.**



R.B. Harraden del.

R.W. Smart sculp.

**SENATE HOUSE.
INTERIOR.**



Nollekens sculp.

in the Senate House, 1797

and at the east end is another pediment, supported in the same manner, under which is the usual entrance. The inside, which is fitted up in the Doric style, is 101 feet in length, 42 in breadth, and 32 in height. The galleries are of Norway oak, richly carved. The whole interior is commanding, from the extent and accuracy of the proportions, and from the rich style of the cornices, carvings, and ceiling; in every particular of which it can boast the highest degree of finishing.

Near the centre of the area are two fine marble statues of King George I. by Rysbrach, and King George II. by Wilton. At the east end are statues of Charles, Duke of Somerset, by Rysbrach; and of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, from the chisel of Nollekens, the expense of erecting which was defrayed by a very liberal subscription, chiefly by members of the University. At the upper, or west end, is the vice-chancellor's chair, with seats on each side for the heads of colleges, and noblemen. Below these are the places for the Regents, or *White Hoods*; and still lower down, the seats of the Non-Regents, or *Black Hoods*. No language but Latin is permitted to be spoken during term time, at any official meeting in this place.

On certain public occasions, the Senate House is free for strangers, when the galleries are filled with spectators of all ranks. This is more especially the case on Commencement Tuesday (the first in July), when the degrees of *M. A. et supra*, are conferred, and many of the university ceremonies are observed. The Members of Parliament for the University are elected within, the vice-chancellor being the returning officer.

THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH

is situated in the centre of the town, in the immediate vicinity of the Senate House and Public Library. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is distinguished from another parish church of the same name, belonging also to Cambridge, by the appellation of St. Mary's the Great; the latter, situated in Trumpington Street, near St. Peter's College, being called St. Mary's the Less. Great St. Mary's Church was built by voluntary contributions: it was begun on the 16th of May, 1478, in the reign of Edward IV., and finished in 1519, but without a tower, which was built by degrees afterwards, and finished in 1608.



GREAT ST MARY'S,
The University Church.

This church, which is far superior to any other in Cambridge, the exterior being a handsome castelated battled building, has a lofty square tower, with a peal of twelve bells. The interior of the church is light and beautiful, and the several parts of it harmonize very well together. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, the whole length being about 120 feet, and the breadth 68 feet. At the west end is a handsome and good organ, recessed within a fine Gothic arch, and in front a projecting spacious gallery, fitted up and conveniently adapted for the choristers, who always sing the psalms and anthems and the various church services. The University has a faculty from the Bishop for a part of the chancel, and the spacious galleries along the sides and west end of the church, for the accommodation of the undergraduates and bachelors of arts. The masters of arts, &c. sit below, in what is termed the pit. The throne at the east end is for the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, doctors, and professors. At the west end, on the south side, is the ecclesiastical court of the Bishop of Ely.

Divine service is regularly performed here for the inhabitants of the parish; and sermons are delivered on Sundays, and other certain days, by preachers

appointed by the University. Oratorios are performed here on various occasions.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTING OFFICE

is a large and commodious building, forming three sides of a square, and situated behind a magnificent Gothic front and lofty tower* (called the Pitt Press) facing Trumpington Street: it contains a stereotype foundry, with extensive apartments for every branch of the art of printing: the whole of the rooms are warmed by steam and thoroughly ventilated: they have fire-proof vaults for securing the stereotype plates, &c. &c; all of which is well worthy of notice. The governors of the University Printing Office are called *Syndices*, or Syndics. They audit the accounts, and direct what books are to be printed at the university cost. They fix the price of such books, which is generally moderate, that the public may very properly partake of the advantage; and they never allow an author this privilege for a

* It is rather a curious circumstance that this tower should have been erected on the very spot where Mr. Pitt first set his foot in Cambridge, at the Cardinal's-Cap inn, which stood there at that time.

second edition, supposing him well enabled to defray the expenses himself. The revenues arise chiefly from the almost exclusive privilege which the two Universities have of printing Bibles and Prayer-books; but there is a sum of 500*l.* per annum given by Government to the presses of Oxford and Cambridge, in lieu of the profits formerly appropriated to them for printing almanacks.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The University Botanic Garden is situated on the south-east side of the town, and occupies about four acres. This piece of ground, with a large and ancient edifice that formerly belonged to the Augustine Friars, was purchased by Dr. Richard Walker, vice-master of Trinity College, for 1600*l.* The old house being sold very advantageously, a new building has lately been erected for lectures in chemistry, botany, mineralogy, and mechanics, which is furnished with the necessary requisites for the instruction of students in those sciences. The green-house and hot-house are very commodious. They were built by subscription, and are furnished with a

great variety of curious and valuable exotics. The principal green-house is 102 feet long, the other 56 feet; hot-house 62 feet; whole length 220 feet. The canal, which is in the centre, contains many curious aquatic plants. The Botanic Garden is accurately arranged according to the Linnean system. The collection of indigenous and foreign plants is very extensive, and has been much enlarged and improved within these few years. Among them are a variety of singular trees and plants from New Holland, and other islands in the South Seas.

This garden is under the government of the chancellor, or vice-chancellor, the heads of three colleges, —King's, Trinity, and St. John's, and the Regius professor of physic, and is superintended by a lecturer and a curator. All the members of the senate have free access to this garden. The inhabitants of the town and strangers are also indulged, at proper times, with liberty to walk in the garden, and examine the rich assemblage it contains of plants from all quarters of the world, preserved with the utmost neatness and care, and marked and arranged in such a manner as to afford the most complete facility of reference.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

(situate in All Saints' Passage) was established in 1819, for promoting scientific inquiries, and communicating facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural History. They became a body corporate by a charter granted by his Majesty William IV., 1832. The society have erected a handsome building, containing a suite of rooms for the convenience of all these purposes: the collection of subjects for the study of Natural History is highly interesting and well worthy of the notice of all admirers of the beautiful works of creation.

THE OBSERVATORY,

(situate one mile on the St. Neot's road) of which see account, page 25.

SUMMARY OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
1835.

| | Members of the Senate. | Members on the Boards. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Trinity College | 764 | 1641. |
| St. John's College | 517 | 1086. |
| Queens' College | 98 | 369. |
| Caius College | 108 | 243. |
| Christ's College | 80 | 222. |
| St. Peter's College | 88 | 213. |
| Emmanuel College | 103 | 209. |
| Catharine Hall..... | 55 | 187. |
| Corpus Christi College | 69 | 180. |
| Jesus College | 76 | 174. |
| Clare Hall | 72 | 159. |
| Magdalene College | 60 | 154. |
| Trinity Hall | 33 | 122. |
| Pembroke College | 47 | 113. |
| King's College | 67 | 111. |
| Sidney College | 46 | 99. |
| Downing College | 28 | 54. |
| Commorantes in Villa | 8 | 8. |
| Total .. | <u>2319.</u> | <u>5344.</u> |

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1748..... | 1500. |
| 1814..... | 2800. |
| 1826..... | 4700. |
| 1835..... | 5300. |

THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE is the principal town of the county, situated on the river Cam, from whence it takes its name. It is fifty-one miles N.E. of London. During the Roman government in England it was a place of considerable extent; but its antiquity previous to this period cannot be traced. From the departure of the Romans till the Norman conquest, both history and tradition are silent respecting it; but at that time William the Conqueror thought it of sufficient importance to require a castle for its defence, the gateway of which still remains. The present extent of Cambridge is about one mile and a half north and south, a mile in breadth, and is

nearly encircled by the different colleges, their walks and gardens; which occasioned the remark made by Fuller respecting the two English Universities, that "Oxford is an university in a town; but Cambridge a town in an university." The town has been greatly improved, and the population, compared with its limited extent, is very great; for, besides the persons residing in the colleges, the number of inhabitants exceeds 14,000 within its fourteen parishes. Two principal streets run through the town: the entrance from London, the south side, begins with Trumpington Street, extending as far as King's Parade to Great St. Mary's Church; then Trinity Street continues the same line to St. John's, where it ends with Bridge Street, running west to the Castle and the road to Huntingdon: Bridge Street, in a straight line easterly, unites with Sidney Street; this continues to St. Andrew's Street, which, inclining to the east as far as Regent Street, forms the entrance from the Gog-Magog-Hills. A road from Newmarket and Ely comes into Cambridge on the north side of Bridge Street, and a road from St. Neot's enters the same street on the south side.

The air of Cambridge is healthy: its general salubrity is supposed to arise from the cleanliness of the town, the openness of the surrounding country, and the inducements to exercise afforded by the college walks. Situated on a plain, and surrounded by trees, but few striking objects are seen by the different approaches to the town. Viewing it from the London road, those most conspicuous are King's College chapel, the tower of the Pitt Press, and Great St. Mary's church, the spire of Trinity church, and Downing College. But the most picturesque view of Cambridge is from the contiguous village of Grantchester, whence King's College chapel appears rising majestically over the fine lofty trees, and subordinate objects in the distance; the intervening space is most delightfully enriched with the serpentine appearance of the Cam, flowing through rich meadows well stocked with cattle, and adorned with wood and inequality of ground.

There is still extant, near the castle, an artificial hill, deeply entrenched about; and on the north side was, till lately, a deep hole of the same shape as the hill inverted, from which, therefore, it is

probable the earth forming the hill was taken. When, or for what purpose, this hill was thrown up, history does not inform us. From the top of it may be taken a fine view of the town and surrounding country: the elevation of the spectator enables him to look down upon the various objects, and to extend his view to a great distance. Ely Cathedral is very distinctly observable from this spot.

There are fourteen parish churches in Cambridge; a short description of each is here subjoined in alphabetical arrangement.

All Saints.—This church is situated opposite to St. John's College; it has a square tower with four bells. It belonged anciently to the abbey of St. Alban's, and was afterwards appropriated to the nuns of St. Rhadegund. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of Jesus College. The picture at the altar is Christ Blessing the Elements, by Mr. R. B. Harraden.

The remains of Henry Kirke White, the poet, a student of St. John's College, are deposited in the north side of the chancel of this church. A white tablet has been recently erected to his memory, by

an American; and within a medallion in bas-relief is the portrait of Mr. White, beneath which are inscribed the following lines :

Warm with fond hope, and Learning's sacred flame,
To Granta's bowers the youthful Poet came :
Unconquer'd powers th' immortal mind displayed,
But, worn with anxious thought, the frame decayed.
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr student faded and expired.
O Genius, Taste, and Piety sincere,
Too early lost 'midst studies too severe !
Foremost to mourn was generous SOUTHEY seen ;
He told the tale, and shew'd what WHITE had been :
Nor told in vain ; for o'er the Atlantic wave
A wanderer came, and sought the Poet's grave..
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,
And rais'd this fond memorial to his fame..

St. Andrew's the Great is opposite to Christ College, near the spot where Barnwell Gate stood.. This church is built in the form of a cross. In the north transept is a handsome monument, in memory of Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator.

St. Andrew's the Less (or Barnwell church) lies half a mile east of the town : it is a small edifice, supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the priory : it has no tower, and only one small bell. Among other monumental inscriptions are several

for the family of Butler, who were owners of the priory, and resided there many years; the most remarkable is that of Jacob Butler, Esq., the last heir-male of the family, who died in 1765. He wrote his own epitaph as inscribed on five large tablets, some of which were put up in his lifetime: they contain a brief history of his life. The patronage now belongs to the Rev. Dr. Geldart.

St. Benedict's Church (commonly called Bene't church) joins to the north side of Corpus Christi Collegè. The church has a square tower and six bells. It was originally the University church, and every Easter Tuesday the vice-chancellor and university attend here.

St. Botolph's Church stands on the east side of Trumpington Street, opposite Silver Street: it has a square tower, with four bells and a clock. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Queens' College, which is situated in this parish; as is part of Corpus College, and a part of Catharine Hall. Subject of the picture at the altar is the Crucifixion, presented by Mr. J. Smith, (of the University Press.)

St. Clement's Church is situated in Bridge Street, and has a fine steeple. It was originally appropriated to the prioress and nuns of St. Rhadegund; and now

belongs to the master and fellows of Jesus College, who appoint to the perpetual curacy. Here is the grave-stone of John de Helysingham, mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, with an inscription in Lombardic capitals.

St. Edward's Church stands behind the houses on the east side of Trumpington Street, opposite to King's College. This church was appropriated to Barnwell priory, till the year 1445, when the prior and convent granted this advowson, with that of the dissolved church of St. John Zachary, to the king, who immediately after granted this church and advowson to the master and fellows of Trinity Hall, in return for their yielding up lands for the founding of King's College. In 1446, St. Edward's and St. John's were united, and the latter demolished to make way for the aforesaid foundation. The minister of St. Edward's is appointed by the master and fellows of Trinity Hall; seats are appropriated to this college, and also to Clare Hall: the south aisle belongs to the latter college. The subject of the painting at the altar is Christ and the Two Disciples at Emmaus, by Mr. R. B. Harraden; presented by W. Mortlock, Esq.

St. Giles's Church stands at the north end of the town, and was founded in 1092 by a Norman nobleman, Picot, Baron of Bourne and Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. At the request of Hugolina, his wife, in gratitude for her recovery from a desperate sickness, according to the devout mode of those days, he built this church, dedicating it to God and St. Giles, and placed six canons therein. She prevailed so far with her husband that he endowed this her church with half the tithes of his demesnes in his manors; but, before they had fully settled their little convent, both Picot and his wife died, and left their estate and honours to their son Robert, whom they strictly charged and adjured to finish that work. But he was charged with being in a conspiracy to kill the king, and being summoned to appear before him, he fled to avoid the punishment of his treason; and so all his estates and barony were confiscated to the king's use, and this convent of St. Giles was reduced to great want and misery. In process of time, King Henry I. bestowed the barony and the convent on one of his favourites, Pain Peverel: it was afterwards transferred to Barnwell, in the year 1112. The church formerly belonged to Barnwell priory, and now to the bishopric of Ely, and is

served by a parish chaplain: it is a small building, without a steeple.

St. Peter's Church, commonly called *St. Peter on the Hill*, stands nearly opposite to the west end of *St. Giles's*: the benefice is consolidated with that of *St. Giles's*, but the parishes remain distinct. The font of this church is very ancient, and deserves notice, as well as an ancient doorway.

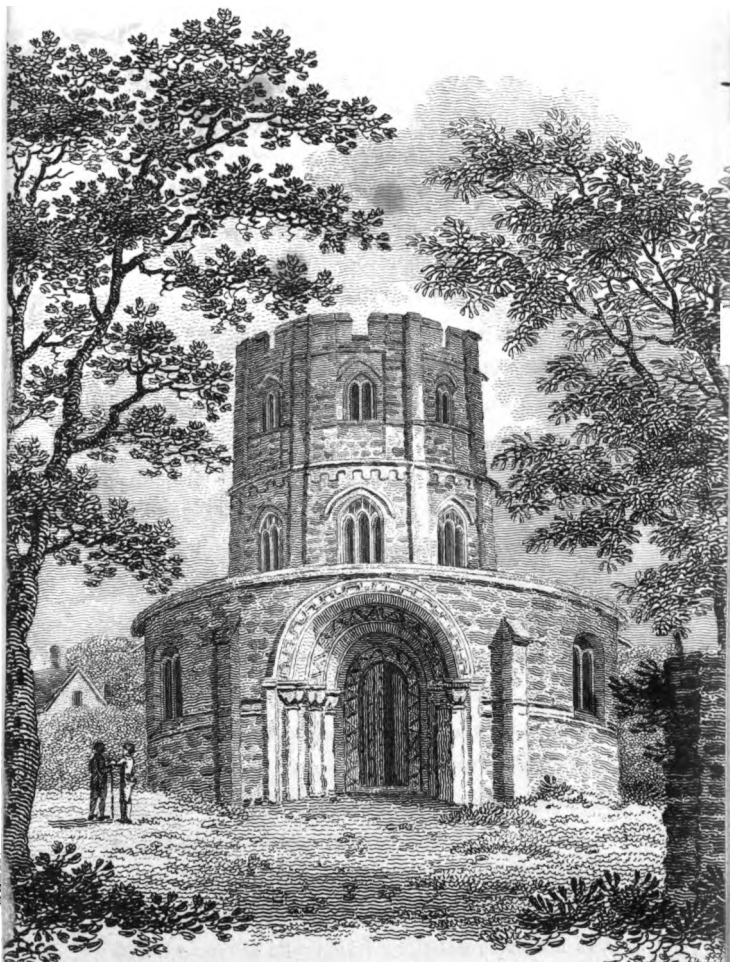
Great St. Mary's has been already described; see page 172.

St. Mary's the Less.—The church that originally stood on this spot was dedicated to *St. Peter*. It is now called *Little St. Mary's*, to distinguish it from *St. Mary ad Forum*, or *Great St. Mary's*. In the east chancel wall are three niches, wherein formerly stood images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and *St. Peter*. On the font are the arms of Peterhouse, Pembroke Hall, the University, and the Town. The east window has some fine tracery, and well worthy of observation. This church is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the master and fellows of *St. Peter's College*.

St. Michael's Church stands on the east side of Trinity Street, opposite Caius College, and formerly belonged to the house of *St. Michael*, which stood

on the spot now occupied by the west side of Trinity College. To this college now belong all the ancient revenues of that house, and among them this appropriation, which ever since has been served by a chaplain, nominated by the college. Anciently, the south aisle of this church was a chapel to St. Michael's house, and the north aisle to Gonville Hall; but, when these colleges had chapels of their own, the aisles became burial-places for the scholars of each society. The bishop's visitations and confirmations are held in the spacious chancel, which is surrounded by stalls, supposed to have been taken from Trinity College. In the year 1556, this church was interdicted, as having been the burial-place of Paul Fagius, or Phagius, then esteemed an arch heretic; his body, and that of Martin Bucer, another eminent pillar of the reformed church, were taken out of their graves and burnt; the church was then re-consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, acting as the deputy of Cardinal Pole.—The late Mr. John Bowtell, of Cambridge, left by will, in 1813, 500*l.* stock in the three per cent. consols, for the purpose of repairing this church and chancel.

St. Sepulchre's Church, sometimes, from the peculiar form of its structure, called the *Round Church*,

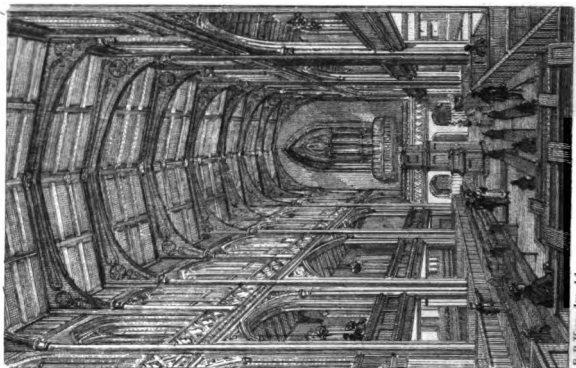


R. B. Hamond del.

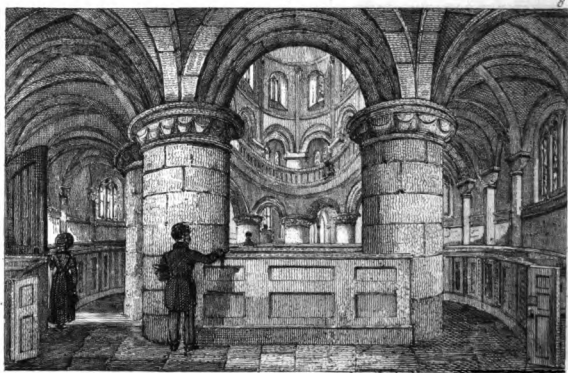
J. Laithwaite sculp.

PULCHERE'S or ROUND CHURCH CAMBRIDGE

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R. B. Harraden del.
THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH.
 GREAT ST MARY'S



R. B. Harraden del.

E. W. Smart sculp.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S
 OR ROUND CHURCH

stands on the east side of Bridge Street. It excites the curiosity of the antiquary, as well as others, from its singular form, though its primary shape has been much disfigured by subsequent buildings, and its present state appears under many disadvantages, arising from the alterations and additions it has undergone since its first erection. The early Norman doorway is in fine preservation. There can be no doubt that this church was originally intended to resemble the Church of the Resurrection, or Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem ; and that, as far as can be judged from descriptions given of that church, this is the best copy we have of it in England. It will be easier to ascertain the age, than the founder of this church, by the peculiar style of the building, which is pronounced to be of the reign of Henry I., or between the first and second crusades, and is supposed to be the oldest church of this form in England. The living is now in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. About one mile and a half on the Newmarket road, is a chapel of the same date, that was appropriated to pilgrims visiting this church.

Trinity Church is situated at the south end of Sidney Street. It is a handsome Gothic building, with a square tower, which contains five bells and

a saints' bell, and a lofty spire on the tower. The church is built in the form of a cross, middle and side aisles, and a large chancel. The late Mr. John Bowtell, a native of this parish, left by will, in 1813, 1000*l.* stock in the three per cent. consols, for the purpose of repairing and beautifying this church and steeple. It has undergone thorough repairs, and been greatly enlarged and beautified, with much good taste, under the management of Mr. W. F. Coe. A considerable sum for this purpose was raised by subscriptions and donations. Trinity church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of West Dereham, in Norfolk; now to the Bishop of Ely, who appoints the perpetual curate.

A free grammar-school was founded by Dr. Stephen Perse, in pursuance of his will, bearing date 1615, with funds for erecting a school-house,* which was built on a spot called Lithburn (now Free School Lane), sufficiently spacious for one hundred scholars, to be taught *gratis*; the master to be a Master of Arts in the University, and to have a salary of 40*l.* per annum; the usher, who must have taken a Bachelor's degree, to have a salary of 20*l.*: the scholars to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell,

* This is now used for the reception of the Fitzwilliam collection.

Chesterton, and Trumpington. Those who have been educated in this school are to succeed, in preference to others, to the fellowships founded by Dr. Perse, at Caius College. The master and usher's salaries have since received a small augmentation, by the donation of Mr. Griffiths.

At the south entrance of the town, from London, stands a general hospital or infirmary, called Addenbrooke's Hospital, founded by Dr. John Addenbrooke, an eminent physician, who left the sum of 4000*l.* to be applied, on the death of his widow, to the purposes of erecting and furnishing a hospital for the gratuitous cure of the indigent diseased. It was begun in 1753, and finished and opened for the reception of patients in 1766; when the sum left, after defraying the expenses of building, being found insufficient for its support, an act of Parliament was obtained to make it a general hospital. It has since been supported by benefactions, which have more than tripled the capital (about 1800*l.*) that remained in 1766. A sermon for the benefit of this excellent institution is annually preached at Great St. Mary's church the last Thursday in June. Its funds have also recently been increased by a legacy from the

late Mr. John Bowtell, of this town, consisting of 7000*l.* stock, in the three per cent. consols.

The CORPORATION consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, four bailiffs, a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor-elect has the privilege, on the day of his election, of bestowing the freedom on any one person he may think proper; and, upon entering into office, he takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the University. The town of Cambridge has sent members to parliament from the earliest period of our parliamentary records: the election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, freemen, and 10*l.* householders. The present members are, the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, and George Pryme, Esq.

The MARKET PLACE is in the centre of the town. At the south end stands the Shire Hall, in which the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held. Behind this fabric is the Town Hall, rebuilt for the use of the Corporation in the year 1782; but, from its obscure and confined situation, it is scarcely ever seen. Opposite the Shire Hall is a conduit, enclosed by iron palisadoes, erected in 1614, by

Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, on whose death Milton wrote two whimsical epitaphs. The water is brought by a small channel along a brook arising from springs, about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street by an aqueduct to the conduit, which is built of stone, and decorated with rude carvings. An inscription on the north side records the fact and date of its erection; and also states that Hobson, on his death, which happened January 1, 1630, bequeathed the rents of some pasture-land lying in St. Thomas's Leys, the spot whereon Downing College is erected, to preserve it in order. The rents of two tenements in Union Street have also been given for the same purpose, by Edward Potto, an alderman of Cambridge. It may be worthy of remark, that one of the most general proverbial expressions in the English language originated with the above benevolent carrier, who, to his employment in that capacity, added that of supplying the students with horses; and, having made it an unalterable rule that every horse should have an equal portion of rest as well as labour, would never let one out of its turn; and hence the derivation of the saying—"Hobson's choice: *this, or none.*"

The Markets, which are under the jurisdiction of the University, are supplied in the most abundant manner with every article of provision: the quantities that are exposed for sale are sometimes astonishing, and the quality in general excellent. The chief market is on Saturday, and is a great mart for corn; but there is a market every day in the week (Sunday and Monday excepted) for poultry, eggs, butter,* fruit, and vegetables. No place in the kingdom is better supplied with such necessaries than this town.

On a common, called Midsummer Green, in the parish of Barnwell, an annual fair is held, commencing on Midsummer-day, and continuing for a fortnight.

At a little distance to the east of Barnwell, is a spot on which the celebrated Sturbridge Fair is annually kept. It is held in a large field or meadow in the month of September, near the little river Stour, or Sture, from which it seems to have derived its name.

* The butter in this market has the peculiarity of every sixteen ounces being a yard in length, for the convenience of being readily divided in the college butteries.

The principal commodities brought to this fair are wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron; and the 25th of September is appropriated for the sale of horses.

Formerly the fair was of much greater extent, and was arranged in streets for the different professions, and named accordingly; but now one range or street includes the various booths and shops.

The Post Office is in Sidney Street, and opens every morning at 8 o'clock, and shuts at half-past 9 at night.

COACHES TO LONDON:

The Multum in Parvo, every morning at 6 o'clock, from the Eagle inn. (Mondays at 5 o'clock.)

The Star, every morning at 7 o'clock, from the Hoop inn. (Mondays at 6 o'clock.)

The New Telegraph, every morning at 9 o'clock, from the Sun inn.

The Telegraph, every morning at 10 o'clock, from the Hoop inn.

The Rocket, every Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Hoop inn.

The Times, every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Eagle inn.

The Mail, every evening, at 11 o'clock.

Several mid-day coaches pass through at 12, 1, and 2 o'clock.

ELY CATHEDRAL.*

THE introduction of a general description of Ely Cathedral, the editor presumes would be acceptable to strangers. Ely is situated sixteen miles north of Cambridge, and should be visited on account of its magnificent cathedral. It contains nearly a complete series of examples; some valuable Norman work, in the older parts, and early English of several gradations; decorated work of most excellent execution, and good perpendicular. The north and south transepts are the oldest parts of the cathedral, and were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. The central lantern is the finest in the kingdom of its kind; its composition very bold, and its execution extremely delicate. The magnificent octagon in the centre of the cathedral is supported on eight pillars with capitals, ornamented with rude historical carvings (which represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda) and is terminated by the lantern, from which a fine extensive view of the

* There are views of the Cathedral, from the most picturesque points, from drawings by R. B. Harraden, Cambridge; and may be had of the Verger and Booksellers, at Ely.

surrounding country will amply repay the spectator's trouble in the ascent.

The great lofty west tower was erected about the year 1180: the interior of this tower is particularly beautiful, being decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows; but the effect is considerably destroyed by the insertion of a belfry-floor. The handsome vestibule at the western entrance was built about the year 1200, the large elegant window over it was embellished with stained glass by the late Bishop York, at the close of the 17th century; the handsome stalls of the choir are of a recent date. The east window is ornamented with a good painting, of stained glass, of St. Peter. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died in the year 1500; his tomb with his effigy lying therein, is placed under a stone arch on the north side, but much defaced. In the south aisle is another chapel erected by Bishop West, about the year 1530, and is highly enriched with Gothic ornaments and elegant carving: both these chapels were greatly dilapidated during the civil wars. Near the east end of the

cathedral, on the north side, is St. Mary's chapel, now Trinity Church, assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward II. and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age ; it was built at the charge of the convent, by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, in the year 1321.

In the aisles of the cathedral are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged ; among the monuments are those of Bishop Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Holham, Bernet, and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard III. The font is a very elegantly worked marble, adorned with several statues.

The extreme length of the cathedral from east to west is 553 feet ; but the interior is but 517 feet, the length of the transept 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170 feet, the height of the tower 270 feet, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120 feet, the length of the nave 203 feet, and the height of the roof 104 feet.

